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HARDY FRUITS & ORNAMENTALS



The COE CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN

42 YEARS

Growing Hardy Plants for Northern Homes & Gardens



FOR MORE than two score years we have devoted our efforts to the production of clean, hardy trees and plants for that vast section west of the Great Lakes and north of a line drawn west from Chicago.

The knowledge gained through these years enables us to offer you better plants and better service. Every tree and plant from our nursery and every planting plan prepared by our Landscape Department is the result of this long experience and study. New varieties are thoroughly tested on our farms before we recommend them, and we offer only those kinds that we are confident will do well.

This Catalog a Complete Guide

We have tried to put something of our experience in these pages, thus making a complete planting guide and handbook. Each variety has been described on its merits and without exaggeration to guide you to a wise selection, as well as much useful information on the care of your plants. Our business is based on "Service that Satisfies."

The **COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS** Co.
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN

Our Years of Experience is of Value to You

AND IT COSTS YOU NOTHING



SINCE 1875, the Coe, Converse and Edwards Company have studied the best means of making the homes of this section more beautiful and fruitful. The result of these many years of experience is available to all home owners, farmers and orchardists without cost. Each year has added to our knowledge and to our reputation for furnishing plants of quality and dependability. This reputation entails an obligation that we are happy to accept. Our experience, our resources and our big Wisconsin nursery of 120 acres are dedicated to trees and plants necessary for northern homes and the quality and dependability of our plants are grown in the stock.

The Joy of Beautiful and Fruitful Home Grounds

All the satisfying enjoyment and comfort of properly planted home grounds may be yours at a small expense. Every home owner is entitled to get the very utmost from every foot of his property and it is our business to see that he does. There is only one right way to do this and that is to work according to a definite and complete planting plan and program. Our representative will help you with the plan, and explain how the actual planting may be stretched over several seasons, if you desire. Trained salesmen and expert landscape men eager to serve you, make it easy for you to have all the joy of beautiful home grounds.

Our Landscape Department has planned thousands of satisfying plantings and we will gladly plan yours and help you realize the immense possibilities of your home lot in beauty and fruit. A properly planned planting is necessary to bring out the real beauty of your home and it will add many times its cost to the value of your property. Our service will show you how every part of your grounds can be made to yield big dividends in fruit, beauty, comfort and enjoyment.

Terms and Guarantee



We begin shipping in the Spring between March 20th and April 1st, and continue until about May 15th. Fall shipments go forward from about October 1st until the ground freezes.

CLAIMS for shortage or damages must be made within ten days from receipt of stock.

TERMS—Cash unless by special arrangement.

WE GUARANTEE that all stock shall be in good condition at time of shipment.

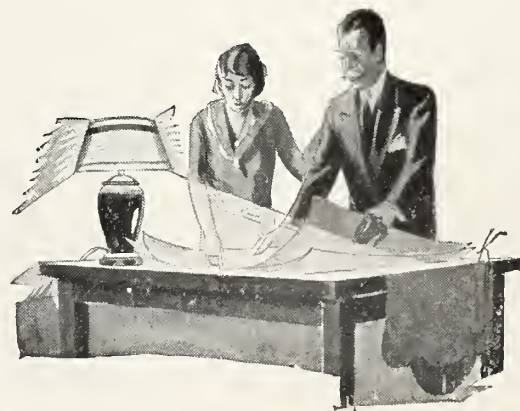
EVERY POSSIBLE CARE is exercised to keep our varieties true to name. If, through error on our part, any stock should prove otherwise, we hold ourselves ready to replace such stock, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not at any time to be liable for a greater amount than was paid for the stock.

FREEDOM FROM DISEASE—Our nursery is inspected yearly by an authorized State Inspector and a Certificate showing freedom from injurious insect pests and disease is attached to every shipment.

Our plan of Selling enables us to Serve you Better

Let Our Representative Help You in all your Planting Problems - - That's what he is for

THE IDEA of "A Service that Satisfies" underlies our selling plan. Representatives trained to help you in making the most of your property call at your home and gladly go over your grounds and your plans with you, pointing out all the possibilities and enabling you to avoid costly errors. No catalog or list, however complete, can give you the same valuable assistance as these personal representatives who are fitted by training and experience to solve your planting problems and help you plan a satisfying planting.





We offer you a Complete Landscape Service



OUR complete Landscape Service includes advice as to design and plan, preparing plans and blue prints and superintending the planting if desired.

The men in this department have had years of experience in planning and planting hundreds of places and know just what stock to use and what it will do for your place.

In availing yourself of this service you do not necessarily have to do all your planting in one season, but by working according to a definite and complete plan, the entire planting will harmonize and satisfy when finally completed. Our charges for this work are very moderate, based on the actual time used in making plan and blue print.

A Planning Service for Parks, School Grounds, Public Buildings

Many parks, and the grounds of many schools, churches and public buildings, owe their beauty to plans arranged, and plantings furnished by The Coe, Converse and Edwards Company. Special attention is given to such plans and they are de-

Our Landscape Department makes Garden Planning Easy. We will make your plans for you and send men to plant the Grounds if you Wish—Ask Our Representative.

veloped with the same careful attention to detail as is given to our home service. In a few words, every planting, large or small, should be carefully planned and executed by the knowledge born of experience.

County Boards, Park Commissioners, Cemetery Superintendents, Realtors developing new or large sub-divisions and all interested in proper landscape development, should get in touch with our representative or write direct to our Landscape Department. Our experience covers almost half a century and is gladly and eagerly placed at your disposal.

READ WHAT THEY SAY About OUR STOCK

"I have ordered a great deal of nursery goods from you and am well pleased with everything. Among the fruit trees I set out in the Spring of 1927 were four Plum trees and two Early Richmond Cherries. Last year, 1928, they bore fruit. One Plum had 18 large purple fruits on it. The Apple trees are growing better than would have been thought possible. My Currant and Gooseberry bushes also bore heavily for a first season."

Louis Heiden, Darien, Wis.

"Everything was fine, and the experienced man who set the stuff out says it is the best he ever saw."

Woodbine Twiner, Woodbine, Iowa.



The charm of a garden is attained through careful planning and the use of the right materials.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Fine Hardy Varieties that will Quickly Give Your Home that Satisfying Charm



THE well planted home is a picture framed in shrubbery. Shrubs figure largely in the foundation planting that breaks the abrupt transition from the vertical lines of the house to the horizontal ground lines. Shrubs are planted along the borders, shutting out objectionable views and creating a background for the gardens and other planting. Shrubs massed on curving walks and drives lend a charming effect to the picture and add the appearance of distance to the view. Shrubs supply a warmth and variety of color that brighten the entire home grounds. A careful selection of shrubs will supply a continuity of bloom from early spring until late fall, and the charm can be carried into the winter by including berry-bearing shrubs and shrubs with bright colored bark.

Growing hardy ornamental shrubs is one of our specialties, our soil being particularly well adapted to the growth of this class of stock. At the bottom of this page will be found a list that will help you in selecting the kinds you want. You will find all of these varieties described in the catalog. The figures following the names in these descriptions indicate the approximate height of the shrub at maturity. If you are in doubt as to the best selection and arrangement for your place let our Landscape Department help you.

Acanthopanax - Aralia

A. pentaphyllum (Aralia pentaphylla). 5 to 8 feet. A very desirable shrub of slender, upright growth, with prickly branches. The foliage is bright shining green and is very attractive. The small greenish flowers are borne in clusters.

Aronia - Chokeberry

A. arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). 3 to 5 feet A very attractive shrub to use in borders on account of its shiny foliage that colors very pret-



Japanese Barberry

tily in the Fall, and the clusters of red berries borne on terminals that hang on well into the winter. Blossoms are white.

A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). Similar in habit and appearance to the Red Chokeberry, but producing black berries.

Berberis - Barberry

Thunberg or Japanese Barberry. 3 to 4 feet. This variety does not harbor the wheat rust. Is used largely for low hedges and in front of taller growing shrubs. Blossom small, yellow and is followed by berries that turn bright red in Autumn, and hang on well into the Winter. Leaves are small and change to a beautiful coppery red in the Fall. A very desirable shrub.



SHRUBS for VARIOUS PURPOSES

May Flowering

Almond, Caragana, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Flowering Plum, Rhodotypos, Snowball and Spirea.

July Flowering

Honeysuckle, Hydrangea Arborescens, Spirea, Snowberry and Weigela.

June Flowering

Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, Elaeagnus, Honeysuckle, Lilacs, Snowball, Spirea, Syringa and Weigela.

August and September Flowering

Clethra, Hamamelis, Hydrangea Paniculata and Spirea.

Shrubs With Distinctive Colored Foliage

Cornus elegantissima—variegated leaves.
Cornus spaethi—variegated leaves.
Elaeagnus angustifolia—silver leaves.
Weigela variegata—variegated leaves.
Euonymus—scarlet leaves in fall.
Hippophae—gray leaves.
Philadelphus aureus—golden leaves.
Prunus newport—red leaves.
Sambucus aurea—golden leaves.
Spirea opulifolia aurea—golden leaves.
Red leaved Jap. Barberry—red foliage.

Shrubs With Colored Bark in Fall and Winter

Cornus stolonifera lutea—yellow bark.
Cornus siberica—red bark.
Euonymus alatus—corky bark.

Shrubs That Bear Ornamental Fruit Following the Bloom

Barberry—red berries in September.
Dogwood, Red Branched—white berries in September.
Elaeagnus angustifolia—yellow fruit in September.
Elder—purple fruit in August.
Euonymus—red berries in September.
High Bush Cranberry—red berries in September.
Hippophae—orange-red berries in September.
Privet, Amoor and Regels—blue-black berries in August.
Honeysuckle—red berries in July.
Rhus typhina—scarlet fruit in September.
Symphoricarpos racemosus—white berries in August.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris—red berries in August.
Viburnum dentatum, lentago and lantana—blue-black berries in September.

Shrubs for Shady Places

Barberry thunbergi
Clethra
Cornus stolonifera
Deutzia gracilis
Forsythia
Hamamelis
Hydrangea arborescens
Privet
Snowberry
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum lentago



BERBERIS - BARBERRY—Continued

Box Barberry. This is a dwarf variety that is being used in the East for borders and work of that sort. We are trying it out here, hoping it will stand our climate, as it will be very useful in landscape work.

B. thunbergi purpurea (Red Japanese Barberry). Very similar in habit of growth to the regular Barberry thunbergi. The reddish bronze foliage supplies a need for this color in the low shrub borders. Must have full sunlight to develop its color. The berries are retained well into the Winter. Very desirable.

Calycanthus - Sweet Scented Shrub

C. floridus. A native shrub, 6 to 8 feet. The flowers, springing from the axis of the leaf, are double and very fragrant, and of a chocolate-red color. Foliage is quite large and glossy green. Wood also has a spicy odor.

Caragana

C. arborescens (Pea Tree). 8 to 10 feet. A large shrub or small tree. The flowers are pale yellow, pea-shaped, and are borne in great abundance in May. Good for massing, but should be kept somewhat in the background. It is slightly rusty in Autumn. Very hardy.

Chionanthus - Fringe Tree

C. virginica (White Fringe Tree). 10 to 20 feet. In favorable locations this develops into tree-like proportions. The contrast between its large, deep green, thick, leathery leaves and the loose, drooping bunches of white flowers resembling silken fringe is fine. Blossoms May or June.



Flowering Quince

Clethra

C. alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). 5 to 10 feet. A small shrub that blossoms very freely the latter part of Summer. The flowers are white, very fragrant and borne in upright racemes. A desirable shrub.

Cornus - Dogwood

C. stolonifera lutea (Goldentwig Dogwood). A yellow branched variety that is fine in contrast with the red twigged varieties.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). 8 to 10 feet. A large-growing shrub. The branches are covered early in the Spring with yellow flowers, and in the Fall with bright red berries resembling cherries.

C. spaethi. 3 to 6 feet. A fine, rapid growing shrub with red bark; leaves have a broad margin of creamy yellow. One of the very best variegated-leaved shrubs.

C. sibirica (Siberian Dogwood). 8 to 10 feet. A hardy, free-growing shrub; bark bright red in Winter.

C. sanguinea elegantissima. 4 to 6 feet. Similar to Spaethi, except that the margins of the leaves are white instead of yellow.

Corylus - Hazel; Filbert

C. americana (Common Hazelnut). 4 to 8 feet. A native of most of the northern states. The nuts are smaller than the European Filberts, but are sweet and of good quality. Shrub rather coarse, very hardy.

Cotoneaster

C. acutifolia. A very desirable shrub for hedge purposes. Foliage is rich, glossy green. Very hardy.

Cydonia - Quince

C. japonica (Japan Quince). 3 to 5 feet. Foliage bright green and glossy. Bright scarlet-crimson flowers in early Spring before the leaves are developed. Blossom buds not perfectly hardy in this latitude.



Cornus Sibirica

How to Plant Shrubs

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or braised roots and cut back top one-third to one-half as illustrated. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.





Deutzia

D. crenata fl. pl., var. Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 feet. Blossoms large, double, white, back of petals tinged with pink. Vigorous grower. We consider it the best of the Deutzias.

D. gracilis (Slender-Branched Deutzia). 2 to 3 feet. Of dwarf habit; very fine bloomer; succeeds well under glass.

Diervilla - Weigela

A valuable family, handsome in foliage as well as flowers. Are easily grown and adapted to a variety of soils. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, and are borne thickly in clusters along the stems.

D. desboisi. 6 to 8 feet. A beautiful variety with deep rose colored flowers resembling Rosea, but darker. One of the best Weigelas.



Weigela Rosea

D. Eva Rathke. 6 to 8 feet. A charming new Weigela with bright crimson flowers; a beautiful, distinct shade. Blooms all Summer. Not quite as hardy as Rosea.

D. rosea (Rose Colored Weigela). 6 to 8 feet. The best known of the Weigelas. An elegant variety with fine, rose colored flowers in June.

D. nana variegata (Variegated-Leaved Weigela). 3 to 6 feet. Of dwarf habit; leaves are finely margined with creamy white; blossoms resemble Rosea. Not perfectly hardy.



Deutzia is a splendid shrub.

Elaeagnus - Oleaster

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive). 15 to 25 feet. A very large shrub or small tree; the leaves are narrow and silvery white in color; blossoms are small, yellow, and very fragrant; perfectly hardy.

Euonymus - Spindle Tree

E. alatus (Cork-Barked Euonymus). Of dwarf, compact habit; branches four-winged; leaves small; fruit red. One of the most beautiful of shrubs in Fall when foliage turns bright scarlet.

E. atropurpureus (Burning Bush; Wahoo). 6 to 10 feet. Tall-growing, native shrub with leaves larger than the European, that turn scarlet in Autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the Winter.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. Natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping yellow and appear very early in the Spring before the leaves. Bush hardy, but flower buds kill in severe Winters.

F. intermedia. One of the hardiest and most floriferous of the Forsythias. Blooms very early, before leaves appear.

F. suspensa. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia.

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

H. virginiana (Common Witch Hazel). 6 to 7 feet. A native of the Atlantic states. Small, yellow flowers, which appear late in the Fall.



The Golden Bell is first to bloom in spring.



Hippophae - Sea Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides. 6 to 8 feet. Is a graceful, willow-like shrub with soft gray foliage and slender, drooping branches. Especially charming near water.

Hydrangea

H. arborescens grandiflora alba. Valuable for foundation planting. When cut as it should be, near the ground, each season, it attains a height of 3 to 4 feet, and furnishes an abundance of large snow-ball-like blossoms for two months or more. Perfectly hardy. One of our most desirable shrubs.

H. paniculata grandiflora. 5 to 6 feet. A strong grower, producing large panicles of white flowers in August that change to a delicate pink and then green, lasting until Winter. This shrub is most successful in rich soil with plenty of manure, and should be severely pruned each season, as the bloom is produced on the ends of the new wood. Very showy and effective.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Tree Form. 6 to 8 feet. Same as the above, except that it is grown in standard or tree form.

Ligustrum - Privet

The Ligustrums are not only good hedge plants, but are one of the fine things for groups on the



Hydrangea—Hills of Snow

lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Sometimes in a very severe Winter, they will kill back a little, but soon recover.

Amoor River (North). A fine shrub of upright growth. Its pure white flowers appear in June and are followed by bluish black seeds.

L. regelianum. This is our favorite. The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. The plant is dense and compact, growing to 6 or 8 feet. Blooms in June and July, and has berries like preceding.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

The following sorts are of erect, upright growth; flowers are followed by small berries. (See Climbing Vines for other Honeysuckles.)

L. bella albida. One of the finest of the Bush Honeysuckles; a very profuse bloomer, and later completely covered with bright red berries.

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). 6 to 8 feet. A strong, upright growing shrub; blossoms are pink and make a fine contrast with the dark green foliage.

L. tatarica var. grandiflora. 6 to 8 feet. Blossoms large, red striped with white.

L. morrowi. 4 to 5 feet. From Japan. Bush is a spreading grower; blossoms yellowish white, followed by berries. Desirable as a hedge plant.

Philadelphus - Syringa or Mock Orange

Are mostly large shrubs, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora is ideal for foundation planting.



Honeysuckle Tatarian



Mock Orange

PHILADELPHUS—Continued

- P. coronarius** (Garland Syringa). 5 to 6 feet. One of the first to bloom. Pure white, highly scented flowers.
- P. coronarius var. aureus** (Golden Leaved Syringa). A very pretty plant, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season and is valuable for planting with purple-leaved shrubs.
- P. grandiflora**. 8 to 10 feet. The strongest grower and largest flower of the group; blooms in June; slightly fragrant.
- P. lemoinei erectus**. A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the bush. Dwarf habit.
- P. virginal**. This is one of the newer introductions and is a decided acquisition. The blossom is large, semi-double, pure white, very fragrant. The bush is of medium growth.

Prunus - Flowering Plum

- P. triloba** (Double-Flowering Plum). 5 to 8 feet. A large shrub or small tree; the branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable.
- Newport**. This new red-leaved Plum originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. The leaves are bright red and retain their color throughout the entire season. Valuable as single specimens and in landscape work.

Pyrus - Flowering Almond

- P. japonica fl. pl.** (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond). 2 to 4 feet. These are small shrubs that are covered early in the season before the leaves appear with small, double, rose-like flowers. Makes a very nice shrub for grouping with other shrubs in the foundation or border planting. We have them in both white and pink.

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

- R. catharticus** (Common Buckthorn). 8 to 10 feet. A very useful hedge plant. Foliage dense and dark green. Has attractive white flowers in June and July.

Rhodotypos

- R. kerrioides** (White Kerria). 3 to 6 feet. Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage is attractive; bush a slender grower; hardy.

Rhus - Sumac

- R. cotinus** (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). A much admired shrub for its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.
- R. glabra** (Common Sumac). 6 to 8 feet. In many sections so plentiful as to be considered a nuisance, yet can be used with good effect in landscape work. The brilliant colored foliage in Autumn makes a fine contrast with a dark background.
- R. typhina** (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree. Brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in Autumn.
- R. typhina var. laciniata** (Cut-Leaf Sumac). 4 to 5 feet. A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, turning to a rich red in Autumn.

Robinia - Acacia; Moss Locust

- R. hispida** (Rose Acacia). 4 to 6 feet. This medium sized shrub is a native of the mountains of Virginia. The pinnate leaves are light green; flowers pink, the shape of pea blossoms, and borne in loose clusters.

Sambucus - Elder

- Large, rapid growing shrub that blooms in June; flowers white. They are grown chiefly for the foliage effect; require severe pruning to keep them in shape.
- S. canadensis** (Common Elder). 5 to 8 feet. A well known shrub, having large, flat bunches of white flowers in June and reddish purple berries in Autumn. Very showy and deserving of more extended cultivation.
- S. nigra aurea** (Golden Elder). 6 to 8 feet. A handsome, large growing variety with golden yellow foliage, which holds its color all season. Should be planted where it can get full sunlight to be at its best.
- S. var. laciniata** (Cut-Leaf Elder). 5 to 6 feet. A variety with deep cut foliage and somewhat drooping habit. Very nice.
- S. pubens** (Scarlet Berry). This is a splendid companion for the common Elder. Bush is a very strong grower. The large clusters of white blossoms are followed in early summer with showy red berries.



Spiraea - Meadow Sweet

These hardy shrubs are well adapted to various locations and soils; easily grown and profuse bloomers. The bloom period of the different sorts extends from May until September.

S. arguta. 4 to 6 feet. Of dwarf, slender, graceful habit; foliage fine, light green; blossoms very early, last of April or first of May.

S. bumalda var. Anthony Waterer. 2 to 3 feet. An improved variety of this type; dwarf, upright grower, covered from June or July until Fall with large heads of dark crimson flowers. Darker than Bumalda. A valuable addition to the list.

S. billiardi. 4 to 6 feet. Medium sized, upright grower with spikes of rose colored flowers in July.

S. callosa alba (Dwarf White Spiraea). 2 to 3 feet. Similar in habit and growth to Anthony Waterer. The blossoms, however, are pure white; a free and continuous bloomer. Works in very nicely in borders with Anthony Waterer.

S. froebeli. Very much like Anthony Waterer except that it is a taller grower and the blossom is a lighter red.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). 6 to 8 feet. The largest growing species of this group; blossoms in June. Valuable for massing and also as background for other shrub planting.

S. opulifolia var. aurea. 6 to 8 feet. Very much like the former, except that the foliage is yellow in Spring, changing to golden bronze in Autumn.

S. latifolia (Bethlehemensis). This is one of the very best of the mid-summer blooming Spireas. Flowers in large feathery panicles of bright pink on gracefully arching branches.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer



Spiraea Van Houttei

S. prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). 4 to 5 feet. A fine variety with plum-like leaves. The branches are covered in May with small, double, white flowers. Is in bloom for some time. Unfortunately it is not perfectly hardy in the North.

S. sorbifolia. A vigorous species with leaves like the mountain ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July.

S. thunbergi. Of dwarf habit. The slender branches are covered early in the Spring with small white flowers. The feathery foliage is bright green in color. Not perfectly hardy here.

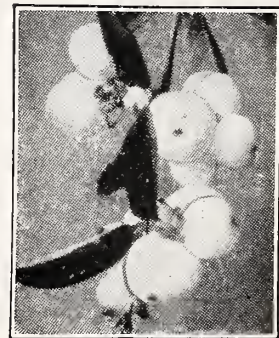
S. van houttei. 4 to 6 feet. Without question the finest variety in the collection. The branches droop gracefully and when covered with bloom the latter part of May, it is a beautiful sight. Makes a nice hedge to divide the lawn from the garden; foliage is beautiful at all seasons. Perfectly hardy. Is sometimes erroneously called Bridal Wreath.

Symphoricarpos

These are especially valuable for planting in the shade and in undergrowth.

S. racemosus (Snowberry). 3 to 4 feet. Flowers small, pink, in June or July; foliage dark green; berries large, white, and hang well into Winter.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant; Coralberry). 3 to 4 feet. Similar to Snowberry, except berries are smaller and are red, in thick clusters all along the stem. Very ornamental. Often picked in the Fall for Winter bouquets.



Snowberry

Syringa - Lilac

This group is so well known that there is no need of extended description. To reach perfection, should have moist, rich soil. We would call special attention to the newer varieties, as great improvement has been made in them.

- S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac).** 8 to 10 feet. Fine for backgrounds and tall hedges. Flowers bluish purple.
- S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac).** 8 to 10 feet. Creamy white flowers.
- S. japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac).** 12 to 18 feet. Flowers are yellowish white and are later than the regular lilacs; very strong grower. Foliage heavy, glossy, green.
- S. rothomagensis.** 8 to 10 feet. A good grower but more slender in habit than the regular Lilac. The reddish-purple flowers are produced in abundance. A splendid variety.
- S. persica (Persian Lilac).** Similar in habit of growth to *S. rothomagensis*. The flowers are pale lilac.
- S. villosa (Late Lilac).** 6 to 8 feet. From Japan. The large branching panicles appear about two weeks after the other Lilacs, are borne well above the bush, and vary in color from light pink to lavender. The heavy, leathery, glossy dark green foliage (entirely different from other Lilacs) makes it valuable either in groups or as single specimens. Bush a strong, stocky grower.



Purple Lilac—An old favorite

Tamarix

- T. amurensis.** 6 to 8 feet. A very beautiful shrub, with small leaves somewhat resembling those of the Juniper, and delicate, small, pink flowers in spikes. The hardiest Tamarix.

Viburnum - Arrow-wood

- V. dentatum.** Has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June; crimson berries turning blue in Autumn. One of the best shrubs for landscape planting.
- V. lentago (Sheepberry).** Grows 20 to 30 feet high, white flowers in cymes in May and June. Large oval, blue-black fruit in Autumn.
- V. lantana.** 6 to 8 feet. Large growing shrub with soft, heavy leaves; large clusters of white flowers in May, followed by red berries that turn black as they ripen; retains its foliage late.
- V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry).** 5 to 6 feet. Both ornamental and useful. Its late red berries, resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the Fall. Resemble the Snowball in wood and foliage.
- V. opulus var. sterile (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose).** 6 to 8 feet. A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.
- V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball).**
- V. tomentosum (Japanese Snowball, Single).** We have found the last two varieties not hardy in this latitude.



Snowball

Lilacs - Named Varieties

Varieties with (S) immediately following name are single flowering; (D) indicates double flowering.

Belle de Nancy. (D). Large panicles of dainty pink flowers with white center.

Chas. X. (S). Strong grower with reddish purple flowers.

Chas. Joly. (D). Blackish red flowers; one of the best dark colors.

Ludwig Spaeth. (S). Long panicles of large, individual flowers. Color dark crimson-purple.

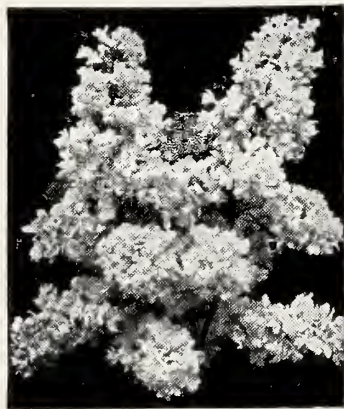
Mme. Lemoine. (D). Pure white; a free bloomer.

Mme. Casimer Perier. (D). White, very large and fragrant.

Marie LeGraye. (S). Large panicles of pure white flowers.

Pres. Grevy (D). A splendid blue sort. Large, individual flowers.

Virginite. (D). Very double; fine rose color.



French Lilac—
Mme. Lemoine



CLIMBING VINES

Well-rooted Plants Whose Grace and Charm Give that Real "Homey" Air

TO BACK up a foundation planting, to soften severe architectural lines, to ornament brick and masonry, to cover porches, fences and garages, to trail over arbors, pergolas and summer houses—these are some of the many useful purposes served by Climbing Vines.

Ampelopsis - Ivy

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper or American Ivy). Is perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in Autumn.

Var. engelmanni. Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than Quinquefolia. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.



Engelmann's Ivy on Chimney

A. veitchi (Boston or Japan Ivy).

From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in cold, dry climate.

Aristolochia

A. sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers; a splendid variety for archways or verandas.

Celastrus

C. scandens (Bittersweet). A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves. Produces yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

Clematis

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the Summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We give a few of the best only. Give Winter protection in this section.

Large Flowering Sorts

C. jackmani. Flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple with a velvety appearance. Hardy. A free grower, and frequently blossoms from mid-summer until frost.

C. henryi. New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids. Of robust habit; not as free blooming as *C. jackmani*. The flowers are white, large and very showy.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers large, of a beautiful bright, velvety red. Free and continuous bloomer.

Small Flowering Sorts

C. coccinea. The small, bell-shaped flowers are scarlet. A pretty sort.

C. paniculata. From Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Small, white, fragrant flowers in September. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars and fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. Makes growth from 25 to 35 feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each season.

C. virginiana (American White Clematis). A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of 20 feet, producing a profusion of flowers in August.



Clematis Paniculata



Clematis Jackmani

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

L. halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to November. Holds its leaves until January. Subject to Winter injury.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers.

Lycium - Matrimony Vine

L. chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A vigorous climber, covered with small, star-shaped, purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries, which remain on the vine until Winter. Thrives everywhere.

Tecoma - Trumpet Flower

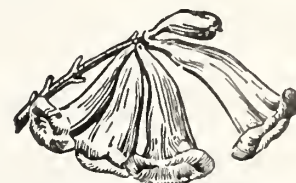
T. radicans (American Trumpet Flower). A very robust, rapid growing vine with large, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

Vinca - Periwinkle; Myrtle

V. minor (Trailing Myrtle). A low, creeping plant used largely in cemetery work and in covering the ground in shady places. Has evergreen, shining foliage and small, blue flowers.

Wisteria

W. sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). One of the most rapid growing of all the climbing plants. Grows from 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May or June and sometimes in Autumn.



TRUMPET CREEPER

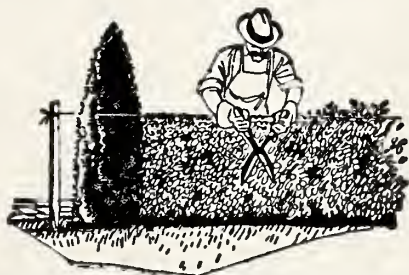


BITTERSWEET BERRIES



HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE

HEDGES - SCREENS and SHELTER BELTS



For Ornamental Hedges. Spiraea Van Houttei, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Rosa rugosa, Amoor Privet North, Thunberg's Barberry and Lonicera morrowi are being used quite extensively and with excellent satisfaction. For an evergreen hedge there is nothing better than Norway Spruce and Arbor-Vitae.

For Screens. To cut off unsightly views, etc.,

such shrubs as Tatarian Honeysuckle, Philadelphia grandiflora and Common Lilac work in very nicely. These will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet. Where a taller screen is desired, Laurel-Leaf Willow and Evergreens may be used.

Shelter Belts. Spruces and Pines are the best for this purpose. Planted on the north and west side of buildings, they shut out the cold Winter winds and make all more comfortable, to say nothing of the saving in fuel for the home and feed for the stock. By using medium sized trees for these belts, the expense is but little as compared to the benefit derived.



Amur Privet makes a splendid hedge.



A clipped Honeysuckle hedge and screen



Hardy Shade and Ornamental TREES

*Their Stately Beauty will Add
Dignity and Comfort to Your Home*



WHETHER in the city or suburbs or on the farm, the proper setting of a home is trees. Carefully selected ornamental trees to shade your house, lawn and garden, to mark the approach and to add that final touch of good taste and of dignity and worth that only trees can give. Following the names in this catalog you will find figures giving the approximate height of the tree at maturity, and on page 15 you will find a ready reference list of trees for special purposes.

The Coe, Converse and Edwards Company use great care in growing, digging, selecting and grading shade trees so that you will receive good specimens that you will be proud to have on your home grounds. Our Landscape Department will gladly help you in the selection.

Acer - Maple

This group of trees is hardy, easily transplanted and comparatively free from disease. They are equally valuable for street or lawn planting. Wier's and Schwedler's make very fine lawn specimens. The North American species, especially, have very brilliant colored foliage in the Fall.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 50 to 60 feet. Of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath. Tree very hardy and easily transplanted. Valuable where quick shade is wanted.



Trees frame the home picture and provide welcome shade.



The Norway Maple makes a splendid lawn tree.

A. negundo (Ash-Leaved Maple, Box Elder). 30 to 40 feet. A native tree, easily distinguished by its ash-like foliage of light green color. Well adapted to a great variety of soils and locations, is hardy, a very rapid grower, and therefore especially valuable where quick shade is desired.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 40 to 50 feet. The most popular of the Maple family for lawn or street planting; of fairly rapid growth, forms a well rounded head, with large, deep green foliage that holds its color until late Autumn. Is very free from injurious insects.

A. wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple). 35 to 40 feet. This is a variety of the Silver-Leaved Maple, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as a cut-leaved birch. A very desirable tree.

A. ginnala (Siberian Maple). Of dwarf and compact habit, with medium or small leaves. Makes a very pretty small tree, or can be used as a large shrub; perfectly hardy. Brilliant crimson in Autumn.

A. platanoides schwedleri (Purple-Leaved Norway Maple). 30 to 35 feet. One of the most beautiful trees we know. Foliage in Spring is brilliant purple, later changing to a dark, rich green. Leaves on the new growth during the Summer are bright purple, making the tree always beautiful. Similar in habit of growth to the Norway.



ACER - MAPLE—Continued

A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). A native species of medium size and rounded head, produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In Autumn the foliage turns to brilliant scarlet, which makes the tree very conspicuous and beautiful.

A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). 50 to 60 feet. A well known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form. Its stately growth, fine foliage and form, with its brilliant Autumn coloring, make it desirable as a shade and ornamental tree. Especially valuable for street planting.

Aesculus - Horse-chestnut

A valuable tree, having large spikes of flowers in May and June. Do best in a deep, rich soil, as on dry soil the leaves are liable to blight and drop early in the season.

A. glabra (American Horse-chestnut or Buckeye). 50 to 60 feet. The fastest grower of this species. Leaves smooth, flowers yellow; blooms before others.

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

A. glandulosa. 40 to 50 feet. A rapid growing tree that does well on poor soils and smoky city streets where other trees fail. The pinnate palm-like foliage is useful in producing tropical effects. We do not recommend this tree for the north.

Betula - Birch

The trees of this group are hardy, and succeed on light soils as well as in ordinary locations. Their light, airy foliage, graceful form and beautiful bark make them valuable for either landscape work or lawn specimens.



Acer saccharum weiri, Weir Maple

B. alba (European White Birch). 30 to 40 feet. Quite erect when young. After four or five years' growth the branches begin to droop gracefully. Bark silvery white. Very effective when planted along lake shores or streams.

B. papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch). 40 to 50 feet. An American variety. A vigorous, upright grower, with white bark.

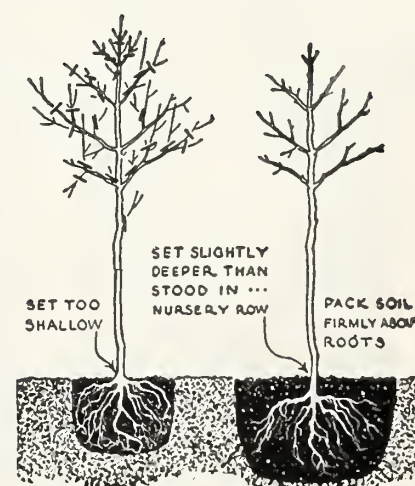
B. laciniata (Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch). 30 to 40 feet. Beyond question one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractions rarely met with in a single tree.



Schwedler's Maple

HOW TO PRUNE AND PLANT TREES

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune branches at points indicated by black lines (see illustration). Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close, angles. Cut off all broken roots.



Wrong
Hole too small, roots crowded.

Right
Hole large, roots spread out.

Catalpa

C. speciosa (Hardy or Western Catalpa). 30 to 40 feet. A valuable, upright, rapid-growing tree. The flowers (which appear in June) are borne in large clusters, are creamy white, slightly mottled inside, and are followed by long, bean-like pods that remain on the tree during the Winter. Leaves are very large, yellowish green.

C. bungei (Chinese Catalpa). A species from China; of dwarf habit, growing only 3 to 4 feet high. When grafted on stems 7 to 8 feet high it forms a very effective umbrella-shaped tree. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

Celtis - Hackberry

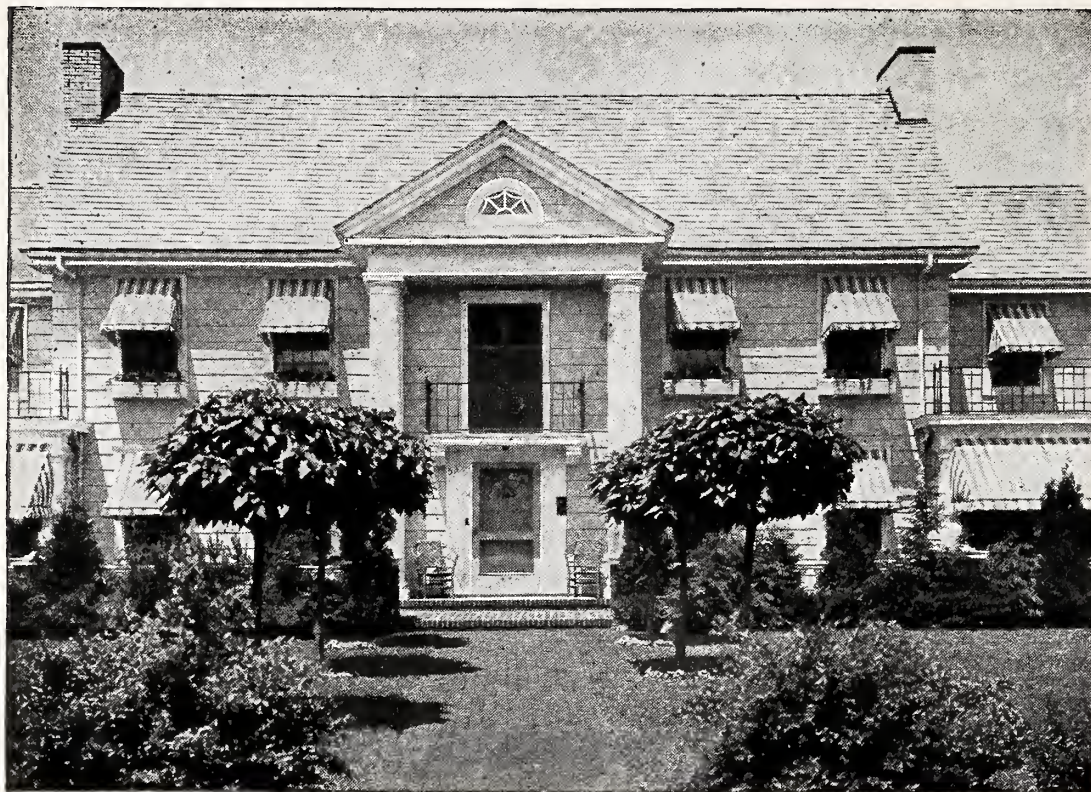
C. occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). 30 to 35 feet. A fair sized native tree, of irregular growth, with elm-like leaves and rough bark.

Crataegus - Thorn

These are classed as small trees or large shrubs. They are hardy and do well in any dry soil. Are not as easy to transplant and make grow as we could wish.

C. coccinea (American White Thorn). 10 to 12 feet. A fine native variety; single, white flowers early in the season, scarlet fruit in the Fall. The earliest to bloom.

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). 10 to 12 feet. Very pretty dwarf tree with wide-extended branches, giving it a flat top



Catalpa bungei, Umbrella Catalpa used effectively on the front lawn.

effect. Flowers white tinged with red; fruit scarlet, hangs on well.

Fagus - Beech

The Beeches are hardy and thrive best in a deep, rich clay soil. The glossy foliage and gray bark form a fine contrast. Best success will be obtained by planting small specimens and pruning severely at time of transplanting.

F. americana (American Beech). 40 to 50 feet. One of our finest native trees.

F. sylvatica riversi (Rivers' Purple-Leaf Beech). 30 to 40 feet. The finest of all purple-leaf trees, as the foliage has fine coloring throughout the entire season. The habit of growth is compact and symmetrical.

Fraxinus - Ash

F. americana (American White Ash). 50 to 60 feet. Probably the best of the Ash family. Valuable for timber or shade. Should have plenty of room to develop.

F. lanceolata (Green Ash). 50 to 60 feet. A medium sized tree with slender spreading branches forming a round shapely head.

Gleditsia - Honey Locust

G. triacanthos (Honey Locust). 40 to 50 feet. A large, vigorous growing native tree, with long thorns and delicate foliage. In many sections is used for hedges.



The *Crataegus* or Hawthorn is noted for its beautiful flowers and fruits.

The well planted home grounds has trees on all sides of the property. The street and lawn trees frame the house and add wonderfully to its attractiveness and value. Flowering trees are used in the tall shrubbery border, and fruit trees in the rear yards also add beauty and give grateful shade while supplying the table with the finest of fruit—that grown at home.



Weeping Mulberry

Morus - Mulberry

M. tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Is largely planted for screens and windbreaks; also used for shade in hen yards. The fruit, which is rather small, is greatly appreciated by the birds and fowls.

M. tatarica pendula (Weeping Mulberry). One of the most graceful weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut. Is grafted on

stems 6 to 8 feet high.

Platanus - Sycamore

As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. The foliage is heavy, and not subject to the ravages of insects.

P. occidentalis (American Plane; Buttonwood). 40 to 50 feet. A large, rapid growing tree that is suitable for street or avenue planting.

Populus - Poplar

The Poplars are quick growing, upright trees with many admirable features. All are useful in Landscape work; the Bolleana and Carolina Poplars where quick shade is desired and the beautiful Lombardy Poplar on account of its tall pyramidal form which makes it ideal for windbreaks, for accent and for formal effects.

P. bolleana. The compact, upright habit of growth combined with silvery foliage make this a very desirable addition to our ornamental trees.

P. eugenei (Carolina Poplar). 40 to 50 feet. We think this leads as a rapid-growing tree. Needs some pruning back for a few years after plant-



Lombardy Poplar

ing; rarely produces suckers; also good for screens and shelter belts. Foliage large, glossy green.

P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). A well known, upright, rapid growing tree that fills in well in some landscape work. Foliage is a bright, light green, lighter on under side.

P. simoni. A very rapid growing tree but does not attain very large size. The attractive foliage is large and dark green. Tree pyramidal in shape.



Some of the Best Trees for Special Purposes

For Lining Driveways or Walks and for Windbreaks

Lombardy Poplar

Trees With Cut Foliage

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch Green Ash
Weir's Cut-leaf Maple European Mountain Ash

Trees With Colored Foliage

Schwedler's Maple River's Purple-leaved Beech
Bolleana Poplar Prunus newport (See Shrubs)

Weeping Trees

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch Weeping Mulberry
Willow niobe Willow dolorosa
Camperdown Weeping Elm

For Road, Street and Avenue Planting

American Elm	Sugar Maple
Silver Maple	Norway Maple
Box Elder	Carolina Poplar
Horse Chestnut	Catalpa speciosa
American Linden	Oriental Plane

Trees With Conspicuous Flowers

Horse Chestnut	Catalpa speciosa
American White Thorn	Cockspur Thorn
Bechtel's Crab	

Trees for Moist Places

American Elm	Catalpa	Ash
American Linden	Poplars	Willows

Trees for Dry Knolls and Poor Soil

Silver-leaf Maple	Poplars	Box Elder
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Pyrus - Crab

P. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab). 20 feet. About the middle of May the trees are covered with beautiful, double, pink, sweet scented flowers, that at a distance look like small roses. Tree is a moderate grower, hardy and of upright habit. One of the very best.

Quercus - Oak

Q. macrocarpa (Burr Oak). 30 to 40 feet. A native western tree of medium size. Its striking characteristics are the mossy cup that holds the acorn, the corky bark on the branches, and the large, heavy, dark green leaves.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 40 to 50 feet. The branches droop with age. Foliage deep green, and finely divided. One of the best for street planting.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 50 to 60 feet. An American variety of large size and rapid growth. Foliage purplish red in Autumn.



The Pin Oak is a stately tree for lawn or parking.

Salisburia - Ginkgo

S. adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree). A medium sized tree from Japan. The foliage is thick and clean cut, resembling the leaves of the Maidenhair fern. Rare and desirable.



Malus ioensis plena, Bechtel Crab

The COE, CONVERSE AND EDWARDS COMPANY offer you "Service that Satisfies." You will enjoy doing business with our courteous, well trained representatives. We also invite you to make use of our Landscape Department. It exists to help serve our customers' planting problems. Avail yourself of this service and make sure of satisfying plantings.

Salix - Willow

S. laurifolia. 20 to 25 feet. A rapid growing tree that deserves a larger place in our landscape work than it receives. Its dark, glossy foliage makes a fine background for shrubbery; also valuable for screens, as it bears shearing well. Bark bright green; is very showy in Winter, easily transplanted, and thrives in a variety of soils.

S. niobe. A fine weeping variety; bark golden yellow; very desirable; hardy.

S. vitellina (Golden Willow). Very effective in Winter seasons when planted in groups, on account of its yellow bark. Should be severely trimmed each season to produce plenty of new growth.

S. dolorosa (Wisconsin Willow). The best weeping willow. A very graceful, rapid growing tree that will stand more cold than any of the others.



Weeping Willow



Sorbus - Mountain Ash

S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Of upright, stocky growth, covered from mid-summer until Winter with clusters of orange colored berries.

S. aucuparia quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash). Of the same habit of growth as above. The leaves are deeply lobed, resembling the Oak.

Tilia - Linden

T. americana (American Linden or Basswood). 50 to 60 feet. One of the best large sized, rapid growing trees. Suitable for either street or lawn planting. Should be given plenty of room to develop. Foliage large; flowers borne in large clusters, are very fragrant.

Ulmus - Elm

U. americana (American White Elm). 50 to 60 feet. In our estimation has no superior for street planting or large lawns. Of large size, rapid growth, and widespread branches, that droop gracefully with age. With the rest of this genus, it prefers a low, damp location, but will do well in any ordinary soil. Should have plenty of room to develop.

Moline Elm. A type of the American Elm that was found near Moline, Illinois. The tree is a very strong, compact, upright grower. Leaves are exceptionally large and form a dense shade. This is propagated by budding or grafting.

Vase Elm. Another type of the American Elm with broad top, tapering down in vase shape. This is also grown from buds or grafts.

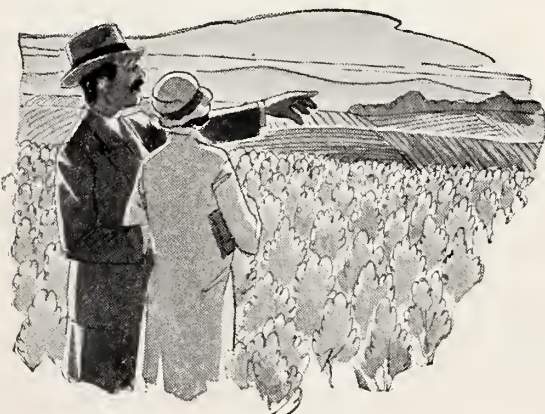
U. pumila (Chinese Elm). This variety is being planted largely in some of our western states. The claims made for it are that it is hardy, healthy and a very rapid grower, rivaling the Poplar in that respect.

Camperdown Weeping Elm. When grafted from 6 to 8 feet high, forms a large, handsome head; branches often extend horizontally several feet before drooping. A fine variety.

Nut Trees

Black Walnut. 40 to 50 feet. The tree is of large size, good form and foliage; a valuable timber tree; nut is round and of good quality.

Butternut or White Walnut. 20 to 40 feet. A native tree of spreading habit that produces a rough, longish nut, the kernel of which is sweet, oily and rich.



PAY US A VISIT

When you are in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, drive out to our nurseries and see this stock in all stages of growth. You will find your visit interesting and well worthwhile.

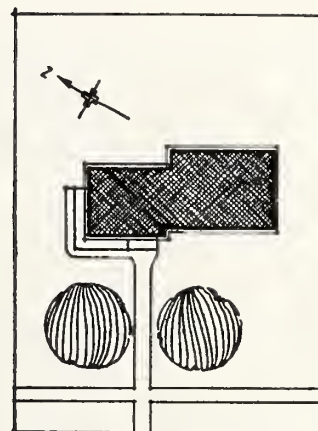


Our finest tree—the American Elm

SELECTION and Planting of TREES

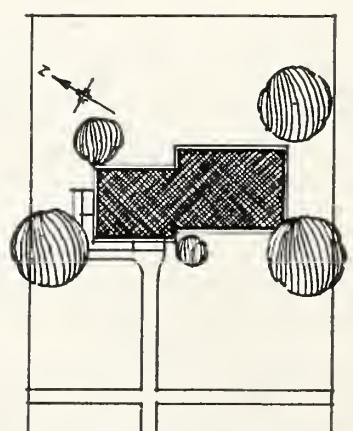
The descriptions in this catalog and the list on page 15 will help you select the proper trees for your purpose and your soil. In choosing trees for the home grounds, study the house and the effect you want to produce. If the house appears tall or seems to stick up too much in the air, plant trees that will tower and spread over it, or trees that will shoot up tall and narrow and make it appear lower in contrast. If it is a low house it can be made to hug the ground or to appear higher by a judicious selection of trees.

The diagram below gives an example of the right and wrong way of setting shade trees.



WRONG

This is wrong because there are trees on one side only, planted so as to obstruct view to and from the house.



CORRECT

Trees on all sides of the house, planted near the corners, will provide shade and frame the view to and from the house.



An Evergreen planting grows more beautiful every year.



EVERGREENS for Beauty all the Year

USED freely in foundation plantings, to mark and accent entrances, for formal effects or for borders and shelter screens, Evergreens supply the needed touch of green to set off the Winter's landscape. We offer good, hardy varieties, carefully grown and transplanted one or more times to insure symmetry and promote better root systems.

Abies - Fir

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). A rapid growing native tree with dark green foliage. Handsome while young, becomes somewhat straggling in appearance when it reaches full size.

A. concolor. A native of the Rocky Mountains. Needles medium to long and vary in color from dark green to bluish shade. A desirable tree.

A. douglasi (Douglas Fir). A Colorado species of rapid growth. Makes a large symmetrical tree. Foliage bluish green.

Juniperus - Juniper

J. aurea (Golden Juniper). New growth bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in Winter.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal habit; bright, rich green foliage.

J. virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). A blue form of the above. Holds bluish color throughout the season.

J. virginiana cannarti. A very desirable variety of compact, upright growth. Color of foliage is a rich green. Makes an excellent pyramidal tree with very little pruning. 15 to 20 feet in height.



Abies Concolor



Juniper Glauca



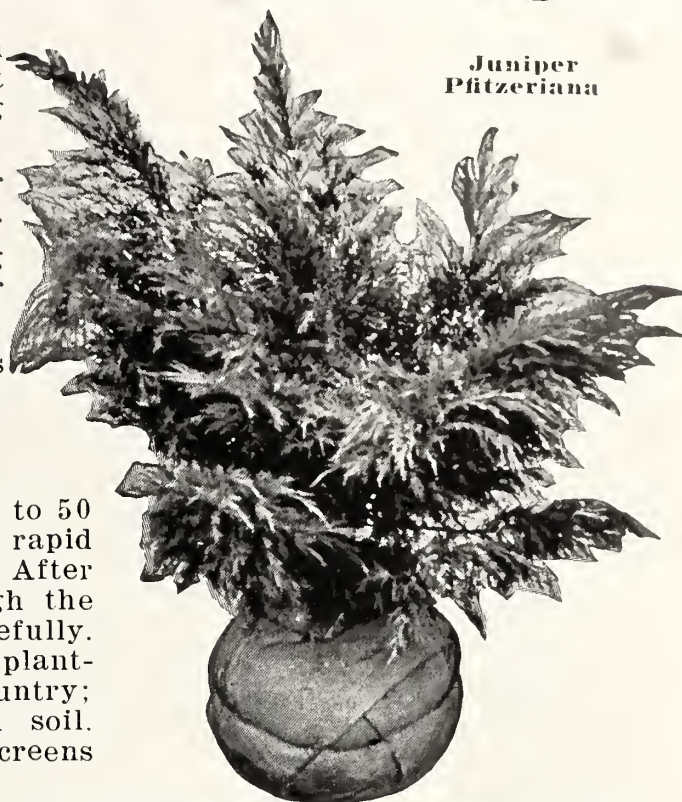
J. virginiana elegantissima (Gold Tipped Cedar). The new growth in the Spring is a rich cream color. As the season advances it changes to old gold. A very attractive tree, rather spreading in habit while young.

J. pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Broad, spreading, irregular habit, usually as broad as it is high. Grayish green color.

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). 3 to 4 feet. Of dwarf, spreading growth. Hardy and thrives well on poor soil; a favorite for rock work.

J. tamariscifolia. Of low, trailing habit, foliage bright glaucous green, very dense. Good for banks and rock work.

Juniper
Pfitzeriana



Picea - Spruce



Norway Spruce

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). 40 to 50 feet. A lofty, elegant tree of rapid growth and pyramidal habit. After the tree is 20 to 25 feet high the branchlets droop very gracefully. Probably the most extensively planted of any evergreen in this country; thrives in any well drained soil. Valuable for windbreaks, screens and hedges.

P. canadensis albertina (Black Hills Spruce). 25 to 40 feet. Of slow, compact, pyramidal growth. The color of the foliage varies from green to a bluish tint. Very hardy.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). 25 to 30 feet. A rare and elegant tree, with foliage of rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. The trees we offer are of the genuine blue color. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

Pinus - Pine

P. austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). 40 to 50 feet. A strong, sturdy grower; foliage long, dark green.

P. strobus (White Pine). 40 to 50 feet. A strong, rapid growing tree, with light, silvery green foliage. The best and most ornamental of our native Pines.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

Evergreens that are balled and burlapped should have the ball soaked in a tub of water if the dirt appears dry. Evergreens shipped without earth balls should be planted at once and care taken that roots are not exposed to sun or wind or allowed to become dry.

(1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.



Lawn Group of Colorado Spruce.

**PINUS - PINE—Continued**

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 30 to 35 feet. A very noble and rapid grower; tree has strong, erect shoots and glossy green foliage.

P. montana mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Of compact, spreading growth. Is more of a bush than tree; valuable in landscape work where a low, broad evergreen is needed. Very hardy.

Thuja - Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae). 10 to 20 feet. The finest evergreen for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense. Is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or any other like purpose. May be trained in any form desired, as no evergreen bears the shears with so little injury as this.

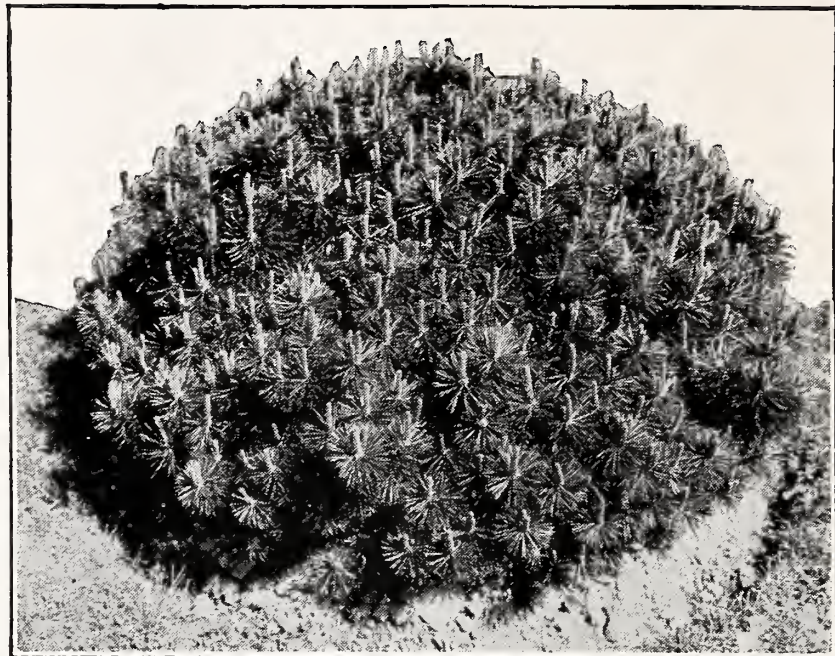


**Arborvitae
Pyramidal**

T. aurea (Golden Arborvitae). 8 to 10 feet. A beautiful variety of compact, globular form; color a lively yellowish green; one of the very handsomest.

T. globosa (Globe Arborvitae). Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green; requires no shearing and always in good form.

T. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). 10 to 12 feet. A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit, like the



Mugho Pine (Excellent for Foundation Planting).

Irish Juniper. Is rare and beautiful, and is largely planted in cemeteries and places where spreading trees would be out of place. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor-Vitae in cultivation.

T. sibirica (Siberian Arborvitae). 6 to 8 feet. Exceedingly hardy, keeping its color well in Winter. Growth compact and globular; makes an elegant lawn tree of good value.

Tsuga - Hemlock

T. canadensis (Hemlock). Very graceful tree of loose, open growth, somewhat drooping. Foliage bright green.



Globe Arborvitae

HOW to SELECT and Arrange EVERGREENS

Although each class of Evergreens differs from all others, they may be divided into groups according to their general habits of growth. In foundation planting it is well to choose those varieties that do not eventually become too large and have to be removed. Tall, upright growers at the corners and on each side of the entrance with low growing kinds in front and between, make a pleasing arrangement.

Group 1. Includes such varieties as Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks and some of the Pines. Good for specimens on lawns, massing in groups and for screen planting.

Group 2. Takes in Red Cedar, the upright Junipers and American Arborvitae. Use for background of foundation plantings, corners and



Group 1



Group 2



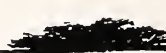
Group 3



Group 4



Group 5



Group 6

entrances. Junipers and Arborvitae also used for screens and for massing and formal groups.

Group 3. The pyramidal types for foundation planting and formal effects. Arborvitae pyramidalis is a good example of this group.

Group 4. Dwarf growers such as Mugho Pine and Globe Arborvitae. Useful in foundation planting and in formal gardens.

Group 5. The half-erect growing plants such as Pfitzer Juniper and Savin Juniper. Good for foundation planting and to give variety where dwarf evergreens are needed.

Group 6. The trailing evergreens such as Juniper tamariscifolia. Good for banks and rock work, for edgers and wherever a carpet of evergreen foliage is needed.



DEPENDABLE ROSES

To Brighten the Home, Garden or Border



EVERY home should have its garden of Roses. They will pay generously for the room and care you give them. Plant Roses for bedding, for cutting and for their beauty of color, form and fragrance. Select varieties carefully and do not overlook the hardy Rugosa Roses which bloom all Summer and need no Winter protection. Find a place, too, for a bed of F. J. Grootendorst and for some of those beautiful Climbing Roses that give such an abundance of bloom.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Most of this class are fragrant and bloom freely in June. While called perpetual, they are not so in fact. Many sorts, however, give a liberal sprinkling of bloom in Autumn.

Alfred Colomb. Bright rich crimson. Leaves large and full. Very fragrant, and a superb sort in every respect.

Clio. Satiny pink, with darker center. Globular shape; fine in bud and flower. A strong grower and free bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich dark crimson, shading to maroon. Large, full, fragrant. A good grower, and one of the best dark Roses.

Frau Karl Druschki. The flowers are large, of perfect form, snow-white. A free and perpetual bloomer. Claimed by many to be the best white Rose of its class yet introduced. Bush a vigorous grower.

General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant; not very full, but large and effective. One of our best garden Roses.

J. B. Clark. This splendid new Rose is a very strong grower with clean, heavy foliage. Flower large, deep scarlet overlaid with crimson.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose

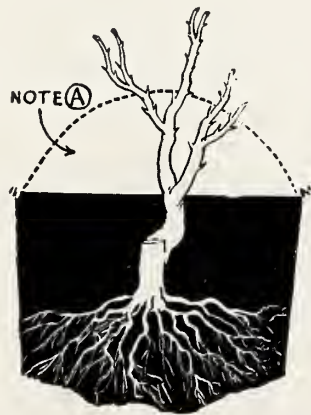
PLANTING and CULTURE of ROSES

ALL ROSES except climbers and Persian Yellow should be pruned severely in the Spring. They bloom on the new season's wood,

so old wood should be cut back one-half or more and all weak shoots cut out. Be sure to plant with union of root and stock at least three inches below the surface of the ground. Roses like clay or a medium heavy soil.



Planted wrong.
Not deep enough,
roots bunched.



Planted right. Roots
spread out, deep
enough.

SELECT AND PREPARE ROSE BEDS WITH CARE

The Rose beds should be placed where they will have plenty of sunshine. See that it is in a well-drained position. Prepare the bed by deep spading. Three feet is not too deep. This will allow for a layer of stones to help drainage if needed. Fill the bed with alternate layers of dirt and well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed and allowed to settle.

Note (A): Protect in the winter by heaping the earth well up around each plant and covering the bed with a thick mulch of well-rotted manure to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.

The varieties marked "Half Hardy" will require extra care and protection.



HYBRID PERPETUALS—Continued.

Madame Plantier. Flowers pure white, of medium size; full, somewhat rosy in the bud form; produced in great abundance quite early in the season.

Magna Charta. A bright clear pink; very sweet; large, fine form; very double; free bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-red; of good size; very fragrant and perfectly double. Plant is a vigorous grower and continues long in bloom. One of the very best of its color.

Margaret Dickson. A very free grower; foliage large and dark. Flower white, with pale flesh center; petals are thick and bell-shaped, quite fragrant; a fine sort.



J. B. Clark Rose

Paul Neyron. The largest variety in cultivation. Deep rose color, very full and double, finely scented, has good foliage and is a free bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow; the most durable of this class. Finest hardy yellow Rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson; large, moderately full; handsome.

Soleil d'Or (New). This new yellow Rose comes very highly recommended. The flower is full, large, globular-shaped, yellow shaded with red. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red; bush a vigorous grower and a free and continuous bloomer. One of the best.

American Beauty. Deep pink shaded with carmine; large, globular, very fragrant. Half hardy.

Clothilde Soupert. A fine, free-flowering sort, good for bedding or pot culture; outer petals white, shading to pink in center. One of the very best. Half hardy.

Hermosa. An old favorite that is always in bloom; flowers cupped, daintily formed and very fragrant. Half hardy.

La France. Delicate, silvery pink, large and double; very fragrant and a constant bloomer. Half hardy.



Paul Neyron



Enjoy the fragrance and exquisite blooms of a bed of roses on your grounds.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full, of perfect form, and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Crested Moss. The deep pink buds are surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

Henri Martin. Fine rosy red. Large, globular flowers, well mossed; fragrant. To our mind the best of all the mosses.

Wichuraiana - Memorial Roses

These are of Japanese origin. Make a rapid growth and have a glossy green foliage. They are of trailing habit and are used in cemetery work for covering graves. Bloom in June and July. Blossom small, single, white.

Rosa Rugosa

A Japanese variety that forms a strong, sturdy bush 4 to 5 feet high. The foliage is dark glossy green, impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds. Makes a fine background for low shrubbery; also makes one of the very best shrub hedges. The flowers are single, borne in clusters, and followed by large, red seed balls. Is very attractive and should be more largely used in landscape work. Perfectly hardy.

Rubra. Single; rosy crimson, succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty, which persist all through the Autumn and early Winter months.

Alba. Single, pure white, having five petals and highly scented.

Hybrid Rosa Rugosa

This valuable class of Roses is the result of crossing the Hardy Rosa Rugosa and our common garden Roses. This cross has given us varieties that will stand our Winter without protection, and give an abundance of bloom during the entire Summer.



Hybrid Double Rugosa Rose

Amelia Gravereaux. A splendid variety. The blossom is a rich dark red without a tinge of purple. Very double.

Blanc Double de Coubert. Very large, pure white, semi-double and borne in clusters, very fragrant. The bush is a strong, sturdy grower, has the Rugosa foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom. Perfectly hardy.

Conrad F. Meyer. Color silvery rose. The large, fragrant, very double flowers are produced freely. Not perfectly hardy but usually comes through the Winter in good shape.

F. J. Grootendorst. A new Hybrid Rugosa. True Rugosa foliage; blooms bright crimson, in clusters, produced from early Spring to frost; strong but compact, dwarfish grower. Particularly suitable for hedging and mass planting.

Hansa. Deep violet-red, double. Buds are borne in clusters and nearly all open at once. Has the true Rugosa foliage, and is one of the most valuable Roses we have. It is absolutely hardy.

Hansa. Deep violet-red, double. Buds are borne in clusters and nearly all open at once. Has the true Rugosa foliage, and is one of the most valuable Roses we have. It is absolutely hardy.

Sweetbrier Roses

English Sweetbrier. This old garden favorite is valued on account of the delightful fragrance of the foliage. They require very little in the way of pruning and the shoots should be shortened only a few inches. If severely trimmed they will not blossom until another season's growth has been produced. Hardy.

Hugonis. A new Rose from China that really should be classed as a shrub. Has rather fine foliage of the Brier type. The small, single, yellow or canary blossoms come early and are produced in abundance.

Rosa setigera (Prairie Rose). Good for massing or hillside covering. A good trellis or fence climber. Blossoms single, rose pink.



R. Hugonis

Let Our Landscape Department Plan a Rose Garden for You

In our Landscape Department are Rose Specialists who have planned some magnificent Rose Gardens. We would like to plan one for you. Just tell us how much room you can allow and where you want the Rose Garden located. It is surprising how much beauty can be expressed in even a small garden of Roses when it is properly planned. We, too, are Rose lovers and would like to help you get the utmost in beauty and enjoyment from your Rose garden.



A Gorgeous Display of Climbing Roses
See Climbing Roses, Page 24.



Climbing Roses

Much beauty and pleasure will be added to your home by the use of Climbing Roses. On arbors, trellises, fences and walls, their beautiful and profuse bloom will prove a source of great delight. They will be found useful, too, in transforming unattractive corners and walls into rare beauty spots.

Climbing American Beauty. We have handled this several seasons. It is very highly spoken of by reliable growers in the East, who say it combines the good qualities of the American Beauty Rose with the strong growth of the climber, and it is claimed to be hardy with Winter protection.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, very double; blossoms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler. Produces, in marvelous abundance, large clusters of the brightest crimson, semi-double Roses, that remain perfect for some time. Is suitable for walls, fences, pillars and porches.

Dorothy Perkins. A very good companion for the Crimson Rambler, as it is of the same habit of growth. Flowers borne in clusters, a beautiful shell-pink color, very fragrant. Where one wishes a "Pink Rambler" we advise using this variety.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). We consider this the best of the Red Ramblers and believe as it becomes better known it will take the place of the old Crimson Rambler. It has all the good points of the old sort and a much better foliage.

Flower of Fairfield (Called by many the Everblooming Crimson Rambler). Similar to the Crimson Rambler in every way. A valuable acquisition.

White Dorothy Perkins. Of the same habit of growth as the Dorothy Perkins. Where a White Rambler is wanted, we recommend this variety.

Yellow Rambler. Light yellow, semi-double.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Scarlet shaded crimson; large, slim, double. The flowers last well without fading. Strong grower; very desirable.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, large, compact and globular flowers; blooms in clusters; a good strong grower. One of the best.

Seven Sisters. A popular old variety, blooms in graceful clusters; color varies from dark to light red or pink.

Tausendschoen. Buds first opening are cherry-pink, varying during development of the flowers to almost white. Vigorous and almost thornless. (See illustration above.)

Baby Ramblers

Red Baby Rambler. This Rose is a dwarf bush form of the Crimson Rambler, and is an ever-bloomer. May be used as a pot plant or garden Rose, blooming continuously in either place. The blossom is of the same color and form as the Crimson Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler. Flowers, borne in clusters, are a beautiful pink. Continuous bloomer.

White Baby Rambler. Similar to above except that the blossoms are white.

Yellow Baby Rambler. Same as above, only flowers are yellow.



HARDY FLOWERING PERENNIALS

Old-fashioned Garden Flowers Always in Style



THE HARDY old-fashioned flowers that die to the ground each Fall and come up in greater strength and beauty the following Spring and Summer, hardy flowering perennials, are what make the home garden so delightful. For the best effects plant Perennials in masses. Set them closely enough together to shade the ground and prevent weeds from growing. Use them to border walks and drives and to plant in front of shrubbery, as well as for the flower garden. A careful selection of varieties will insure a continuous succession of bloom and a generous supply of cut flowers from Spring to Fall. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or of something that will not pack is beneficial in the Winter.

Achillea

A. Boule de Neige. An improvement on the Pearl, but not quite so tall.

A. The Pearl. 2 feet. Produces an abundance of small, white flowers during Summer months.

A. roseum. 15 to 18 inches. Flowers are rosy lilac in color and are produced freely during June, July and August.

Aconite - Monkshood

This plant seems especially adapted for planting in shady places. They form bushy clumps and produce their hood-shaped flowers on spikes about 3 feet high during July and August. Color purplish blue.

Anchusa

(Dropmore Variety). An improved variety that grows 4 to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of gentian-blue flowers in May and June.

Anthemis

A. tinctoria. 2 to 3 feet. Of bushy habit. Deep lemon-yellow flowers. June to August.



Columbine

Anemone - Wind Flower

Early flowering Anemones are fine for rockeries and low borders. They do well in shade or sun. Must have a well drained soil.

Aquilegia - Columbine

Bloom in late Spring and early Summer; grow about 2 feet high and succeed in any ordinary garden soil. Worthy of more extensive planting.

A. canadensis. The native Columbine; red and yellow.

HOW TO PLANT PERENNIALS

The soil should be well worked and free of big lumps and air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is 1 foot apart. Vigorous growers like peonies and mallows require as much as 3 feet apart. No. 1 plants (see below), such as iris, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. No. 2 plants, such as peonies, should be planted with the tips of the buds at or just below the surface of the ground. No. 3 plants, in which the leaves spring from a crown, should be planted with this crown on the level of the dirt line. No. 4 plants, such as hollyhocks, should be planted with the root straight down and the bud just below the surface of the dirt. Spread roots out naturally. Bring the soil in contact with all roots and press firmly. If the plants are watered, water the roots and not the tops.

To prevent injury by severe winters, apply a mulch of strawy, **well rotted** manure after the ground is frozen.



Achillea—Boule de Neige



AQUILEGIA—Continued

- A. coerulea** (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Color blue and white. One of the best hardy flowers in cultivation.
- A. chrysantha.** Golden yellow. Is in bloom for several weeks.
- A. nivea grandiflora.** Pure white, large flower.
- A. Long Spurred Hybrids.** Mixed. Many shades and colors.

Asclepias

- A. tuberosa.** One of the showiest of our native perennials. About 2 feet high and producing, during June and July, close, compact umbels of brilliant orange colored flowers.

Aster - Michaelmas Daisy

- A fine, hardy, native plant that is very showy and works in nicely in mass and border plantings. The flowers are single or semi-double. Do not confuse these with the annual double Aster.

Acris. Has a dense mass of lavender blue flowers in September. 2 feet.

Alpinus. Fine for rockery work. Blue and white mixed. May and June. Grows 5 to 10 inches high.

Beauty of Colwell. Clear blue, semi-double. 3 to 4 feet. August to November.

Elta. A new variety of clear lavender color. Good for cutting. Flowers are semi-double.

Novae-Angliae rubra. Fine red. 4 to 5 feet. August to September.

Queen. White; a free bloomer. 2 to 3 feet. September to October.

St. Egwin. Clear pink. Compact and symmetrical. About 3 feet high. September.



Aster—Michaelmas Daisy

Astilbe

- A. spirea** (Goat's Beard). Small, plume-like, white flowers. This does well in partial shade.

Boltonia - False Chamomile

An Autumn flowering plant with thousands of Aster-like flowers open at once, producing a showy effect. Season is during August and September. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

B. asteroides. 4 to 6 feet. Pure white. Is among the perennials what the Spiraea Van Houttei is among shrubs.

B. latisquama. 4 to 5 feet. Lavender-pink; fine, large flowers.

Campanula - Bellflower

Most of this family are biennials rather than perennials. Very showy and free flowering.

C. carpatica (Hare Bell). Valuable for rock work or borders. Flowers are clear blue borne on erect wiry stems about 8 inches high.

C. medium (Canterbury Bell). A biennial that is very showy. Good for cutting; can be furnished in blue, pink and white. June to July. 2 feet.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). 4 to 5 feet. During August and September the plants are covered with tall spikes of large, blue flowers.

Chelone

A handsome perennial, growing about 2 feet in height. Blooms during August and September.

C. glabra. Spikes of creamy white flowers.

C. lyoni. Heads of deep red flowers.



Campanula pyramidalis,
Chimney Bellflower



Hardy Garden Pinks (Dianthus)

Convallaria

C. majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). 6 to 8 inches. One of the most charming of the Spring flowers. Flowers small, bell-shaped, very fragrant.

Coreopsis

C. lanceolata. Flowers deep golden yellow, borne on stems 1½ to 2 feet high. Make very nice cut flowers. The main crop of flowers comes in June, but it continues to bloom all Summer.

Delphinium - Larkspur

This perennial has been called the Queen of the Blue Flowers. It is easy to grow, hardy, sure to bloom and very fine for cut flowers. Removing the blossom stems before seed ripens promotes continuous bloom.

D. belladonna. A free and continuous bloomer from June until Fall. A pretty sky blue color. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall depending on soil.

D. bellamosum. A dark blue form of the above.

D. chinense. Pretty blue flowers. Finely cut foliage. Grows 18 inches high.

D. chinense alba. A pure white form of the above.

English Hybrids. These are grown from imported seed and give quite a range in color and growth.

Dielytra, or Dicentra

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Blooms early in the Spring. Makes very nice borders. Pink, heart-shaped flowers borne in graceful racemes.

Dianthus - Hardy Garden Pinks

An interesting class of plants that grow 10 to 12 inches high and bloom in May and June. There are now many



Coreopsis

cultivated varieties of superior quality, nearly all with a decided carnation fragrance. The foliage is grass-like, very thick and makes a good border.



Larkspur



Dicentra—Bleeding Heart

Perennials for Various Purposes

LOW GROWERS FOR EDGING

Campanula carpatica	Dianthus—Hardy
Convallaria majalis	Garden Pinks
	Phlox subulata

TALL GROWERS FOR BACKGROUND

Althea rosea—Holly-	Mallow Marvel
hock	Pyrethrum—Giant
Boltonia	Daisy
Campanula pyra-	Rudbeckia—Golden
midalis	Glow
Delphinium belladonna	Yucca
Helianthus	

FOR THE SHADY SPOT

Aconitum	Dicentra specta-
Anemone	bilis
Convallaria ma-	Platycodon
jalas	Astilbe-Spirea

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Boltonia	Rudbeckia
Coreopsis	Gladioli
Dahlias	Iris
Gypsophila	Peonies
Pyrethrum	Gaillardia

FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

Achillea—Boule de	Anemone
Neige	Campanula carpatica
Aquilegia	Phlox subulata
Linum perenne	Aster alpinus
Sedum in Variety	

Digitalis - Foxglove

A very satisfactory flowering plant, but is a biennial instead of a perennial.



Gaillardia

Funkia - Plantain or Day Lily

The broad, massive foliage of these plants makes attractive groups and borders even when not in bloom. Grow from 12 to 18 inches high.

F. coerulea. Broad, green leaves, blue flowers.

F. grandiflora. Pure white flowers, very fragrant.

F. undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purplish flowers.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

G. grandiflora. 2 feet. One of the showiest and most effective of hardy plants. Begins flowering in June and continues throughout the Summer. The center of the blossoms is dark reddish brown, petals

are shaded orange, crimson and red, and are from 2 to 3 inches across and borne on single stems. They do well on light soil. Must be well protected in the Winter.

Gypsophila - Baby's Breath

G. paniculata. 2 to 3 feet. Produces large panicles of very small, white flowers in June, July and August. Fine for decorating in connection with high colored flowers.



Digitalis (Foxglove)



Hemerocallis—Yellow Day Lily

Helianthus - Sunflower

Is very free flowering; succeeds on a variety of soils; makes very nice cut flowers; also good for high borders or grouping in shrubbery on the lawn.

H. Miss Mellish. Flowers in September and October, grows about 6 feet high, with large, single, golden yellow flowers.

H. Wolley Dod. One of the best of the September flowering varieties. Entirely distinct.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

These hardy plants belong to the Lily family. One of the old fashioned plants that should have a place in every border.

H. dumortieri. This dwarf growing variety blooms in June. Color rich yellow. Buds and outside of petals bronze yellow. 18 inches.

Hollyhock

These need no description. They are good in rows, groups or interspersed with shrubbery. To reach perfection they should have a deep, rich, well drained soil. Protect the roots during the Winter with a straw mulch. We offer strong plants in double white, pink, yellow, red and maroon.

Allegheny. A fine new sort, semi-double and fringed.



Althea rosea, Hollyhock



Iris

These are among the best early flowering perennials. They are sure bloomers, easy to grow, and the fine assortment of colors make them very desirable. A border of Iris in bloom is a glorious display of color.

Augustina. Deep yellow marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue.

Blue Jay. Medium height, solid bluish lavender. One of our best.

Caprice. Large, deep rosy red. 18 inches.

Celeste. Beautiful light blue. 36 inches.

Florentina. Early. White tinged with blue and yellow.

Flavescens. Cream color.

Her Majesty. Standards soft rose. Falls red, deeply veined.

Mad. Chereau (Tall). Standards and falls pure white, daintily edged with light blue.

Parisensis (Early). Standards purple, falls rich velvety black.

Pallida Dalmatica (Tall). Large, blue flower, very wide foliage. One of the most desirable.

Pumila. Dwarf, early flowering sort, grows about six inches high. Dark purple.

Rhein Nixe. Standards white; falls violet-blue edged white. Tall.

Silver King. Early. Comes the nearest to the white of any of this class we have tried.

Sherwin-Wright. Early. A splendid golden yellow without shadings.

Walhalla (Intermediate). 18 inches. Standards light blue; falls dark blue. Very early.

May Queen. A good pink variety.



A beautiful mass planting of Iris.

Japanese Iris - Iris Kaempferi

These thrive best when planted in a moist soil; are not as hardy as the German Iris. Bloom in June and July. We can furnish them in various colors—red, white, plum color, blue and yellow, and pink and white.

Linum - Hardy Flax

A desirable plant for the rockery or border, with light, feathery foliage. Blooms all summer.

L. perenne. Light blue flowers on slender stems.

Liatris Pycnostachya

A showy and attractive plant that succeeds in a variety of soils. The long spikes of rosy purple flowers appear in July and August.

Lobelia - Cardinal Flower

L. cardinalis. Flowers produced on long spikes, 3 to 4 feet high, bright cardinal-red; require lots of moisture.

Mallow Marvel

The vigorous, strong growing roots make a good clump in one season, from 4 to 6 feet high, which blooms freely from mid-summer until cut down by frost. Is an herbaceous plant, tops dying back to the ground in the Fall and coming up from the root in the Spring. Grows well in any good, rich soil. Colors, red, white and pink. Not perfectly hardy.

Monarda - Bergamot

M. didyma. Flowers bright scarlet, produced in July.

Siberian Iris

Have narrow, grass-like foliage. The blossoms are smaller than the other Iris. Are free bloomers and desirable.

Purple. Very free bloomer; dark purplish blue; about three feet high. Good for cut flowers.

Alba. Tall, white. Free bloomer. Very fine.





Hardy Phlox

Perennial Phlox is one of the most desirable of the hardy plants. The wide range of distinct colors make them valuable for borders, mass planting and in front of shrubbery. The period of bloom extends over several months. This plant requires well drained soil and will amply repay extra care and fertilizer. The best results are gained if they are transplanted every three or four years. The following are all choice varieties.

Annie Cook. Light pink.

B. Comte. Deep, rich red.

Champs Elysee. A fine, dark purple.

Eclairer. Purplish crimson with lighter center. Flowers are large.

Ferd. Cortez. Deep crimson; one of the best.

Mrs. Jenkins. A tall, pure white.

Miss Lingard. White with pink eye; large spikes. Early.

Pantheon. Fine dark pink.

Prof. Virchow. Bright carmine overlaid with brilliant orange-scarlet.

Richard Wallace. White with rosy center.

Rheinlander. A good salmon pink.

Rijnstroom. Deep pink.



Oriental Poppy

Sir Edward Landseer. A good bright red.

Von Hochberg. Rich deep crimson. One of the very best.

Phlox Subulata

Creeping plants with handsome, moss-like, evergreen foliage. The flowers completely cover the plants in the early spring.

Subulata alba. Pure white flowers.

Subulata rosea. Clear rose color.



Hardy Phlox is the glory of the midsummer border. Everyone loves Phlox.



Papaver - Poppy

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). For a gorgeous display of rich, brilliant coloring, nothing can excel the Oriental Poppies during their period of flowering in May or June, and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Physostegia - False Dragonhead

The Virginica is probably the most desirable one of this group. During September and October it bears spikes of bright, pink flowers. 3 feet.

Platycodon - Bellflower

These are very closely allied to the Campanulas. Of upright habit, and they bloom through July, August and September. Very desirable.

P. grandiflorum. 1½ feet. Large, fine dark blue, star-shaped flowers.

P. grandiflorum album. A white flowering form of the above.

Pyrethrum - Daisy

P. hybridum (Painted Daisy). Give the most of their flowers in June, but there is a scattering of bloom throughout the Summer. Come in pink, white and red.

P. ulginosum (Giant Daisy). 4 to 5 feet. Is covered during July, August and September with large, daisy-like flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

Rudbeckia - Coneflower

R. laciniata (Golden Glow). It fills a very important place; producing an abundance of beautiful, golden yellow, double flowers during the hot Summer months, when they are greatly appreciated. Fine for cut flowers. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet in good soil.

R. purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower). Forms a bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers cone-shaped, reddish purple with golden tips, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Blooms from July to October.

Salvia - Flowering Sage

S. azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 feet high and produces during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Chrysanthemum Maximum - Shasta Daisy

Very free blooming plants that grow from 18 to 24 inches high. Should have a light covering in Winter of material that will not pack down.

King Edward. Pure white and larger than the old Shasta Daisy.



Platycodon

Elder Daisy. A large, white daisy that blooms early in the Spring, about Decoration Day. Very desirable.

Sedum Spectabile

One of the best of the Sedums, growing about 18 inches high, with bright, light green foliage and large heads of handsome, showy, rose colored flowers. Blooms late in Fall.

Scabiosa

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location. They last a long time when cut and placed in water. Caucasica is lavender in color and is the best one. Grows 15 to 18 inches high.

Statice - Sea Lavender

S. latifolia. Has heavy tufts of leathery foliage. The blossom can be best described as a light purple Baby's Breath. Very desirable.

Veronica - Speedwell

V. spicata. A good border plant, growing about 18 inches high. Produces long spikes of bright blue flowers during June, July and August. Great favorite in the hardy garden. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

V. incana. Very desirable for low borders or rockery work. Has small, silvery foliage. The light blue flowers are borne on spikes about 8 to 10 inches high.

Yucca - Spanish Bayonet

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle). A tropical looking plant, with long, narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a strong flower stem in the Summer, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing a spike of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers, which retain their beauty for a long time. Very hardy, and likes the sun and dry soil. The foliage is of strong, upright growth.



Evergreen Yucca

LET OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT HELP YOU PLAN YOUR PLANTING

Call on us for assistance in planning a satisfactory planting. Our Landscape Department was established to help our customers. Ask our representative about this unusual service or write direct to The Coe, Converse and Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.



CHOICE PEONIES

Year In and Year Out these Peonies will Bloom and Gladden You with Their Flowers



Festiva Maxima

Baroness Schroeder. The large, globular flowers are flesh white, turning to pure white. A strong grower, free bloomer, fragrant, and one of the best.

Couronne d'Or. Creamy white. A strong grower; later than Festiva Maxima.

Edulis Superba. Bright, clear pink. A very desirable, early variety.

NO PLANTING is complete without a liberal use of this Queen of Flowers. They can be used in beds or borders and are fine for massing in shrub plantings. To secure best results, they require a deep, rich soil and plenty of sunlight, although they will succeed in partial shade. Fertilizers should be added where the soil is poor. We recommend September and October planting, but they can, however, be successfully planted in the Spring.

In planting Peonies do not set the plants too deep, just cover the crown of the plant about two inches. If planted too deep they will not bloom so well.



Edulis Superba

Engenie Verdier. Outside petals flesh pink, shading to darker shade in center. Large, very full, fragrant.

Festiva Maxima. Early, large, pure white flecked with crimson. One of the old sorts and one of the best.

Felix Crousse. The fragrant, ball shaped blooms are brilliant red. One of the very best reds.

Karl Rosenfield. Clear, dark, velvety crimson without a trace of purple. Large and globular. An excellent mid-season bloomer.

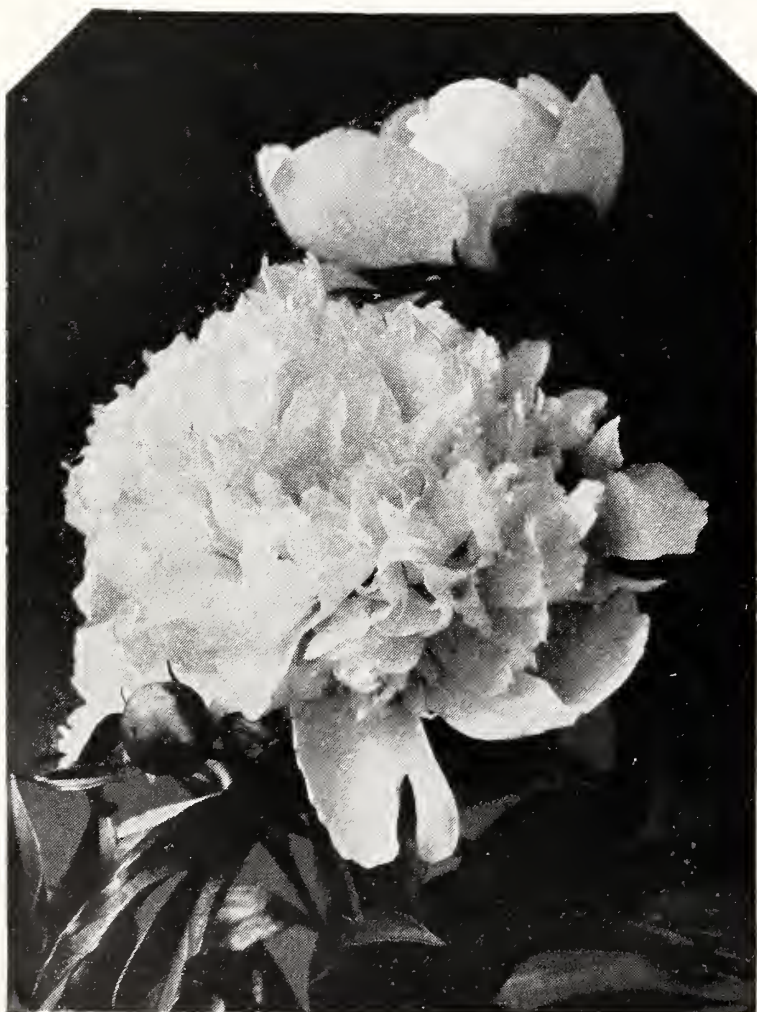
L'Eclatante. Deep crimson. Very double and full.

Mme. Lebon. Medium size. Very double, bright cherry or cerise pink; fragrant.

Officinalis Rubra. The old fashioned, early, double, red Peony. The best of its season and color.

President Taft (Reine Hortense). One of the real outstanding varieties. Very large and double and very fragrant. Color a delicate Hydrangea pink. Be sure to try this one. Early mid-season.

Sarah Bernhardt. A very strong grower and sure bloomer. Very large and double, color apple blossom pink tipped with silver. Late mid-season.



Sarah Bernhardt

HOW WE SERVE YOU BETTER

Our creed embraces something more than growing and selling high class, dependable trees and plants. We believe in supplying you with the best stock for your purpose and in furnishing you satisfactory plantings. We believe in extending our service right to your home and to all the homes of this section so that every home owner and every farmer and orchardist can benefit by our experience and our knowledge of what is best to plant. To make this service readily available we have trained a large force of special representatives who bring our service right to your door and assist you in selecting the trees and plants that will add value to your property and make your home grounds a place of pleasure and beauty.



The Cream of the DAHLIAS

For a Glorious Profusion of Color



SOIL AND CARE. Any good, rich garden soil, not too wet, is all right. If not rich, fertilize freely. Set 3 feet apart, and for best results allow but one stalk in a hill. Keep well cultivated. In dry weather Dahlias are greatly benefitted by a heavy mulching of leaf rot or short manure. After frost has destroyed the bloom, cut the stem off about three inches from the ground, and with a spade lift them from the bed. Expose to sun until well dried, then store the bulbs in a dry room or cellar where they will not be reached by frost.

The following varieties are the cream of a long list, and are sure to give satisfaction.



Dahlias make lovely cut flowers.

Cactus Dahlias

Cornucopia. Large, deep vermillion. A very free bloomer.

Dainty. Rosy pink shaded to pale lemon.

Emily Russel. Color is American Beauty red. A free bloomer. Flowers produced on good stems.

Lavender Beauty. Clear, soft lavender. Petals deeply serrated.

Marion Thompson. Pure lemon yellow. Fine for cutting. An early, free bloomer.

Mrs. J. H. Jones. Bright vivid red tipped and edged with white.

Pearl de Lyon. Pure white; large. Good stems.

Standard Bearer. Rich fiery scarlet. A fine variety.

Decorative Dahlias

Eugene Telle. Fine deep scarlet, produced on long stems.

Le Grande Manitou. Fine clear purple.

Maid of Kent. Intense scarlet variegated with pure white.

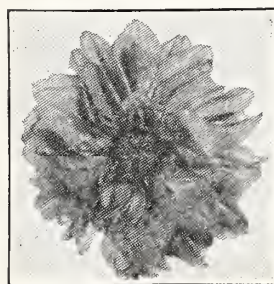
Mina Burgle. Large, dark, vivid red. A free bloomer.

Moonbeam. Clear canary yellow. Large and free bloomer.

Princess Juliana. Long stem, free bloomer. A fine white.

Queen Mary. Large flower with full rounded center. Soft shade of pink.

Sylvia. Pink with lighter center. Good for cutting.



Peony Flowered Dahlia



Show Dahlia



Decorative Dahlia

Peony Flowered Dahlias

Coccinea. Intense vivid red. An early and free bloomer.

Freda Newman. Bright orange bronze margined with gold.

La Jara. Pure lemon. Large flowers of fine form.

Queen Emma. Charming shade of Hollyhock pink. A fine variety.

Temptation. Delicate creamy pink. Excellent for cutting.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

A. D. Livoni. Very handsome. Flower of very fine form. Rich pink.

Bon Ton. An extra fine variety. Flower is bell-shaped. Deep garnet red.

Snowball. Pure white; ideal for cutting.

Stradella. Large, round, purple flower.

D. M. Moore. Deep velvety maroon. Very large.

Dreers White. Large, pure white. A free bloomer.

Maud Adams. Pure white overlaid with pink.

Victory. Very large, of perfect form. Deep yellow tipped and shaded with cherry red.

Yellow Duke. Clear yellow.

Pompon Dahlias

Clara Harsh. Yellow tipped with crimson.

Purity. White.

Prince. Charming lavender and violet.

Scarlet Gem. Scarlet.

For Large Blooms. For extra large Dahlia blooms remove the first set of side shoots from the first bud with a sharp knife. This forces the plant life that would have gone into the two side shoots into the first bud, making an extra large flower much larger and giving a good stem.



Fine for
Cut
Flowers.



GAY GLADIOLI

Brilliant and Colorful

There is nothing in the Summer flowering bulbs that is more attractive or satisfactory than the Gladioli. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Our list in both the named va-

rieties and mixture includes the most desirable sorts. Bulbs should be planted 4 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep. Must be dug in the Fall and put in frost-proof cellar.

Named Sorts

- America.** Soft flesh pink. Large flowers.
- Anna Eberius.** Rich purple. A little different from anything else.
- Baron Hulot.** Deep violet blue.
- Blackhawk.** Fine, dark, velvety red.
- Crimson Glow.** Brilliant crimson. Extra large.
- Gold Drop.** Deep yellow with red line on petal.
- Halley.** Delicate salmon pink, creamy blotch.
- Hereda.** Pure mauve with darker shadings.
- Ida Van.** Orange red. Large and showy.
- Le Marechal Foch.** Light pink. Very large.
- Lily White.** Early and reliable. All white.
- Mrs. Dr. Norton.** White edged with pink. Fine variety.

Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet or flame color. Very effective.

Panama. Large, clear pink. One of the best.

Peace. Large, white with lilac feathering in the throat.

Prince of Wales. A splendid salmon pink.

Principine. Brilliant scarlet with white throat.

Rose Ash. A beautiful old rose color.

Schwaben. Canary yellow with purple shading on lower petals.

Mixed Gladioli

The regular mixed is made up of the older sorts. Where one does not care especially for named sorts, these mixtures will give excellent satisfaction.



Gladiolus

HARDY LILIES

These are especially valuable for planting among shrubbery, in borders or in clumps. The following varieties are all hardy and will improve from year to year without transplanting. We would advise planting as early in October as good, well ripened bulbs can be obtained.

L. canadense (Meadow Lily). 2 to 5 feet. The flowers are bell-shaped, yellow and red, and borne on graceful, drooping stems in July. A good native sort.

L. candidum. 3 to 4 feet. Probably the hardiest white Lily; flowers pure white. Also used for forcing. Should be planted in September.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). 4 to 6 feet. The best of the native sorts. A single stalk often produces from 25 to 40 flowers. When planted in groups no description can do them justice. As one writer describes them, they are literally a blaze of scarlet and gold.

L. tigrinum. The old fashioned Tiger Lily.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). 4 to 5 feet. Similar to the above, excepting that the flowers are double.



Lilium candidum—Madonna Lily



CANNAS—Fine for Bedding and Tropical Effects

THE CANNA provides the nearest approach to the rich tropical effects that the north can supply. They grow rapidly and bloom for a long season, succeeding in sunny positions in almost any kind of soil and responding quickly to liberal treatment by gorgeousness of bloom, size of foliage and height of stems.

The only drawback to the growing of Cannas is the difficulty of keeping them over Winter. If allowed to get too dry they will shrivel and die; if kept too wet they rot, but they make such a tropical effect planted in beds or in borders that it is

well worth the little cost even if new plants had to be purchased every year. Give us the colors you want and whether tall or dwarf varieties, and we will make good selection. Round beds are very effective. It takes 19 plants for a bed 7 feet in diameter and 37 plants for a bed 10 feet in diameter. One plant in center and first row 18 inches from center plant and 18 inches apart in row takes 6 plants for first row and 12 plants for second row, making 19 plants for the 7-foot bed, and 18 plants for third row, making 37 plants for 10-foot bed.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

When planted singly, in beds, or in groups on the lawn, they give a very fine effect. Are being used largely in gardens and parks. They are not all perfectly hardy.

Eulalia

E. gracillima univittata. 4 to 5 feet. Very narrow foliage of bright green color, with white midrib. One of the best.

E. japonica. Tall, showy; plain green leaves.

Var. variegata. Long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white. Flower stalks 4 to 6 feet high. Very ornamental.

Var. zebrina. 5 to 7 feet. A very striking and distinct plant, striped with yellow bands, about 3 inches apart, across the stem and leaf, instead of lengthwise.

Erianthus

E. ravenae (Hardy Pampas Grass). Thrives best in a light, well drained soil; grows from 7 to 8 feet high. Forms broad clumps, and throws up numerous stalks with beautiful long feathery plumes. Foliage dark bronze-green.



Phalaris

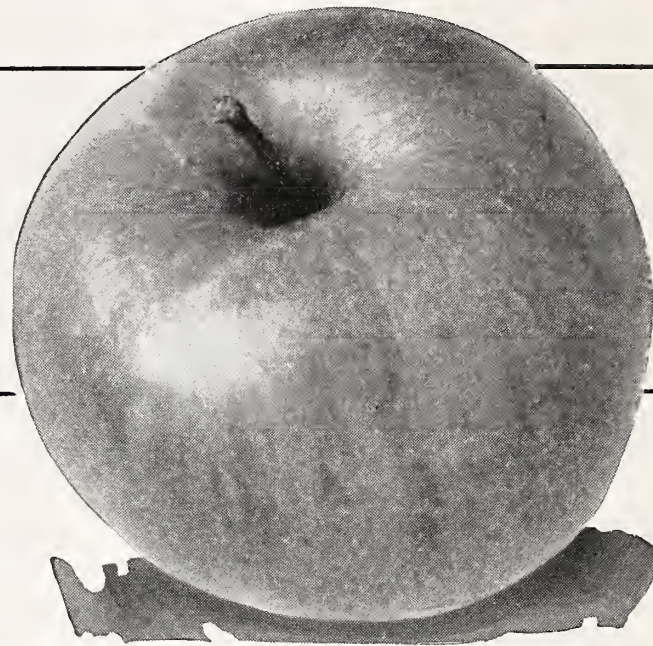
P. arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). Large, variegated foliage; good for bouquets and for bordering large beds. Hardy.



FRUIT TREES

Profit for the Orchard, Health for the Home, Beauty for the Grounds

In this latitude plant Fruit Trees in the Spring



Liveland



HE strong, healthy root stock, buds from carefully selected bearing trees, and great care in growing, digging, grading and handling, assure healthy, productive trees to the planter of Coe, Converse & Edwards stock.

Cut off bruised ends of roots and cut back top to correspond with roots. Plant trees 2 or 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. (See planting chart, page 38.) Young trees should be cultivated for several years. If this cannot be done, mulch well to keep grass several feet from trees. In home planting dig a circular plot 3 to 5 feet in diameter around each tree. As a Winter protection, trees should have a mulch of straw or manure in the Fall.

It is well to protect the bodies of young trees by veneer, lath or straw protectors. We favor straw as it is easy to put on and there is no danger of galling. Take a handful of straw, place around the tree and tie at top, center and bottom.

APPLES

The most important of the tree fruits. A careful selection of varieties will produce a constant succession of fruit for family use for most of the year.

The past few years have witnessed a great revival of orchard planting but there is still need for a large number of commercial orchards, particularly in Wisconsin and the Northwest where there is an extensive area well adapted to growing Apples. Success depends on well drained soil, a good selection of varieties for that section, and care after planting.

SUMMER APPLES

Duchess. A large, beautiful Apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy, and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer; very hardy. September.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful. A good bearer.



Salome, see page 37.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; very fair; fine, sweet. Tree a fine grower and productive. August.

Liveland (Russian). Medium to large Apple; clear waxen white, striped, shaded and marbled with light crimson. Flesh white and very tender, pleasant, sub-acid, almost sweet. Fine. As early as Yellow Transparent. August.

Tetofsky. Striped red and yellow Apple of medium size. Tree slow, stocky grower and hardy. One of the earliest Apples to ripen in the northern states. July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Of Russian origin and now largely planted, for it succeeds everywhere. Very early and productive and tree bears very young. Fruit of medium size, pale yellow, good quality. Tree subject to blight. July and August.

FALL and EARLY WINTER APPLES

Fameuse or Snow. Medium size, roundish, very handsome crimson. Flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. October to January.

Longfield. A Russian variety that is valuable for cold climates. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant, annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. November to February.

McMahon. Large, round, almost white with faint blush. Flesh white, tender, tart, not very firm. A good cooking Apple. Tree bears young and abundantly and is as vigorous and hardy as a crab. October to December.

FALL AND EARLY WINTER APPLES—Continued

McIntosh. This variety originated in Canada and has proved successful over a wide range of territory. Tree is a vigorous, spreading grower. Fruit of good size, dark red, and excellent quality. You will make no mistake in planting McIntosh. November to February.

Patten's Greening. Originated and introduced from Northern Iowa by Mr. Charles Patten. It is a large green Apple of good quality. Tree is very vigorous, hardy and productive, and will "get there" with a crop of fruit if any kind can. October to December.

Wealthy. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, good. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. September to January.

Wolf River. Originated in Wisconsin. One of the largest Apples grown. Skin greenish yellow shaded with crimson; flesh rather coarse, white, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, hardy grower and productive. September to December.

WINTER APPLES

Ben Davis. Tree vigorous and productive but not as hardy as we would desire. Fruit large, handsome, although not of first quality.

Delicious. Seems to be doing well in this latitude. Tree is a vigorous grower and fruit is large, showy, good quality and a good keeper. Well worth a trial.

✓ **Forest Winter.** This variety has been grown in Wisconsin for some time in a local way. It is worthy of a wider dissemination. The tree is a good upright grower and as far as we know, is hardy. The fruit is of good size, somewhat pointed at the blossom end, and of excellent quality. In color is greenish yellow nearly covered with red. Very mild and is a good keeper. The following is an extract from a letter received by us from W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada. Speaking of the Forest Winter, he says, "We are particularly interested in this apple because it is one of the hardiest, late keeping apples we have, and because of its very good quality we have used it in our cross breeding work to try and obtain an apple of brighter color, which we have done. I do not know of any other nurseryman who offers this for sale except your own firm, and in fact, I thought we were the only people who had this now."

Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; the greenish flesh is crisp and juicy. Tree a fair grower, with light colored, speckled shoots by which it is easily known. Bears well. November to April.

Jonathan. Medium size, rich, tender, juicy, red Apple of extra quality. Tree is a slender grower, very productive. One of the best for table or market, but like Grimes Golden should not be planted in the extreme North. November to March.

Northwestern Greening. Originated in Northern Wisconsin. Large, nearly round, very regular Apple. The smooth surface is often green, but when fully ripe is yellow. The rather coarse flesh is yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Good quality. January to May.

Paradise Winter Sweet. An excellent quality yellow Apple, medium to large in size. The hardy, heavy bearing tree is a good grower. December to March.

Pewaukee. Seedling of Duchess. Large; bright yellow striped and splashed with dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and productive. January to March.

Salome. We consider this one of our best late keeping winter apples. Tree is a good grower, hardy and productive. The fruit is medium size, good quality; color yellow overlaid with red. Hangs well on tree. December to March.

Tolmans Sweet. Medium size; pale whitish yellow slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and very sweet. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

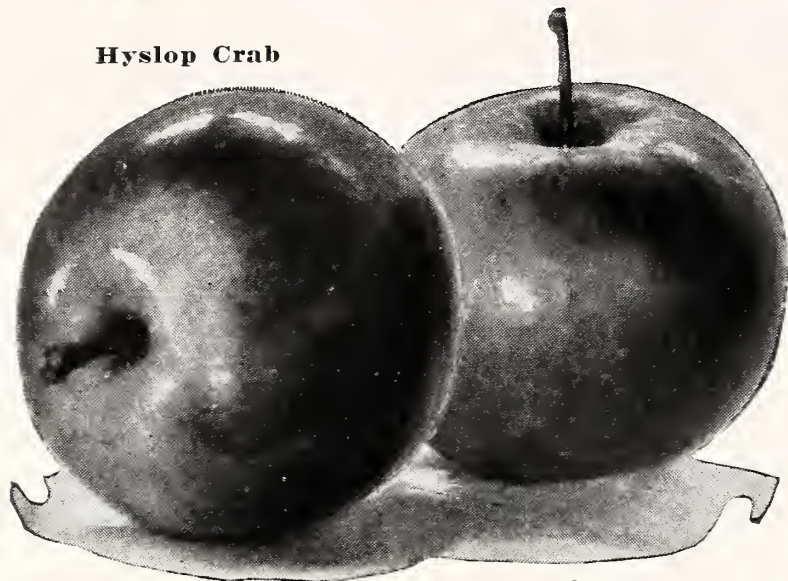
Windsor. Of Wisconsin origin. Won the highest award at the Paris Exposition. Medium to large, becoming nearly red when fully ripe. Flesh, pale yellow, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Early and prolific bearer, December, March.



Forest Winter



Hyslop Crab



CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections for they are very hardy growers. They usually bear the second season after planting. For cider, preserving and jellies the Crab Apples are invaluable, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. The trees are highly ornamental, both in blossom and in fruit.

Florence. Fruit medium sized, uniform in shape. Color yellowish white, overspread with bright pinkish red. Flesh tender, juicy, brisk and sub-acid. Tree is a moderately vigorous grower, bears young and is productive. This is a good variety to plant in place of Transcendent, which is subject to blight.

Hyslop. A hardy, good keeping variety. Fruit produced in clusters. Good for cooking and other purposes. Dark red, heavy bloom.

Sweet Russet. Large, round and conical; green russet with a faint blush. Very rich and sweet. One of the best for eating and cooking. August and September.

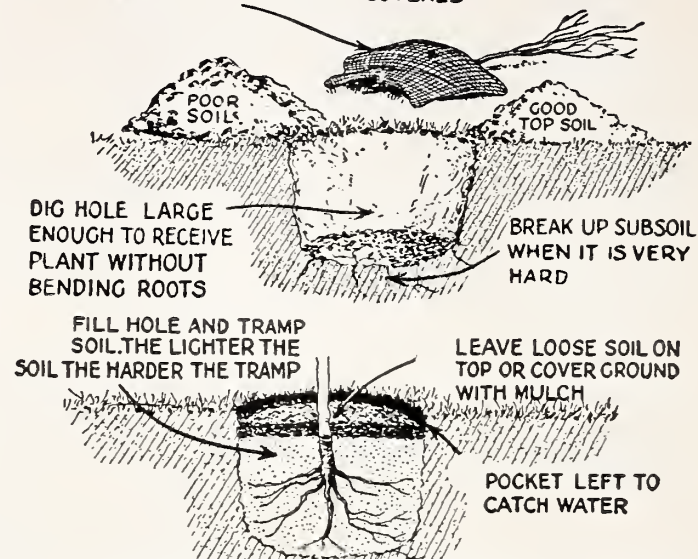
Whitney No. 20. Fruits are large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh



Elliott Plum

HOW TO PLANT FRUIT TREES

ALWAYS KEEP ROOTS COVERED



NOTE--MANURE, UNLESS WELL ROTTED AND THOROUGHLY MIXED WITH THE SOIL SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON TOP IF USED AT ALL.

is firm, juicy and pleasantly flavored. Ripens the latter part of August. Tree is a great bearer and very hardy. Its dark green, glossy foliage makes it ornamental as well as useful.

PLUMS

The demand for plums has been rapidly increasing in recent years, and with the introduction of the new Minnesota varieties and the Hansen Hybrids, Plums have come to be a very profitable orchard fruit in the Northwest.

Plums are also ideally adapted for growing on the home grounds. They take up little room, require little care, and produce generous crops of luscious fruit that is a favorite for jellies, preserves and general home use.

NEW MINNESOTA PLUMS

These new fruits which have attracted so much attention in this and other states, seem to be well adapted to our northern conditions. They are the product of crosses between native hardy Minnesota plums and the high quality of the Japanese plums, and have combined to a remarkable degree the good qualities of both their parents. All the plums are characterized by their productivity and early fruiting habits.

Burwood. This is a cross of the Japanese Plum, Burbank, and the native Plum, Brittlewood, combining the hardiness of the native with the size and quality of the Japanese. Should be used in our latitude in place of Burbank.

Elliott (Minn. No. 8). A good late variety for home use or market. Tree is a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit yellow, overlaid with red, medium to large in size and of good quality.



NEW MINNESOTA PLUMS—Continued

Golden Rod. Originated in 1913 and distributed in 1923. A distinct departure from the usual type of red plum, its color being clear yellow. Very attractive, large sized. Because of its contrast to other plums, its firmness and good shipping qualities, it is a good commercial variety.

Loring. One of the new sorts that is being quite extensively planted. The tree is a very strong, vigorous grower. The fruit is large, meaty and of good quality. Perhaps this does not bear quite as young as some sorts.

Monitor (Minn. No. 20). Good market variety. Tree is extra strong, vigorous grower and is an annual bearer of good quality, large sized, well colored fruit. One of the best. August 15 to September 1st.

Tonka (Minn. No. 21). A good shipping variety, ripening right after Underwood. A heavy and annual bearer of large, round, red fruit of fine quality, that carries well and holds up on the market. August 15 to September 1st.

Underwood (Minn. No. 91). Tree a strong grower, very hardy and productive. An early annual bearer of large, red, juicy fruit of high quality. First of August.

NATIVE PLUMS

We have discontinued growing these as the New Minnesota varieties are superior in every way.

HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS

The native or common wild Plum of the Northwest. The sand cherry of the Dakotas and the Japanese Plums are the parent stocks used by Prof. Hansen in bringing out this class of Plums. They are valuable on account of their extreme hardiness, early bearing habit and great productiveness.

Waneta. We think this easily ranks first among the Plums sent out by Prof. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station. It is a cross of the Japanese Plum, America, with the Terry. Tree is a strong grower, hardy, and begins bearing regular annual crops when young. Fruit is large, dark purplish and of excellent quality.

Opata. Of medium size, color purplish red. Flesh green and of good quality. Tree a good grower and an early and heavy bearer. July.

Sapa. Tree a moderate grower. Fruit, when mature, is a dark purple clear to the pit. Of good quality and hangs well to the tree after ripe. August.

EUROPEAN SORTS

These are adapted to the section along Lake Michigan and some other favorable locations.

Bavay's Green Gage. Very large, fine flavored Plum. Greenish color. September.

Bradshaw. A good market sort. Bears regularly and heavily. Fruit large and dark red. Flesh green, juicy.

Waneta Plum

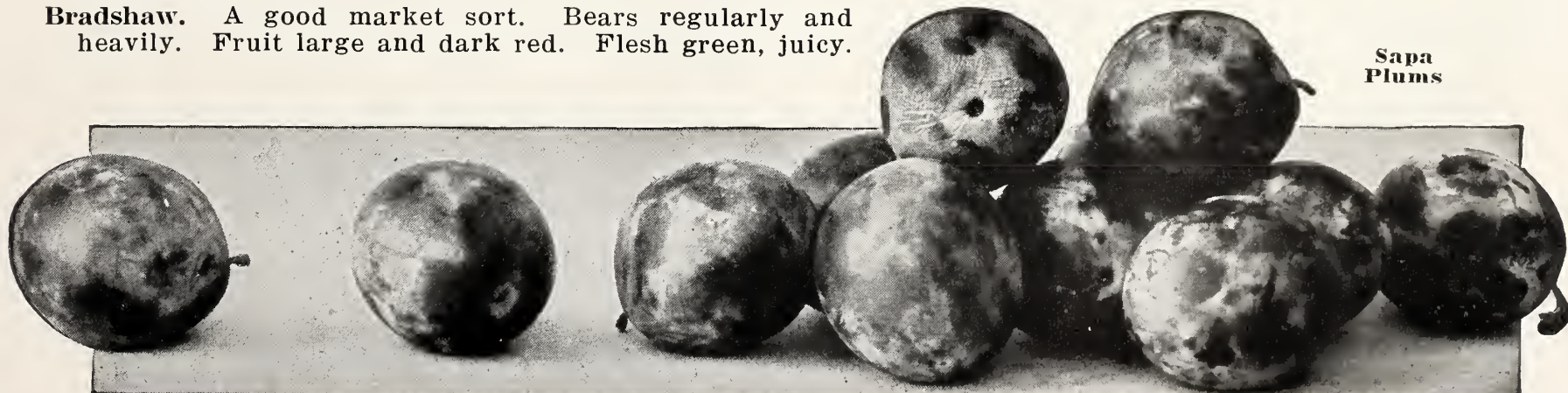


Lombard. The Lombard is large in size; violet-red in color with yellow flesh. It is juicy, sugary and in every way an excellent variety. Tree vigorous and an immense bearer.

Moore's Arctic. A hardy Plum from Maine, where it has for many years borne very large crops. Medium in size, nearly round; deep purple.

Peter's Yellow Gage. Large, oval, bright yellow. A rich, juicy, fine quality Plum. Good grower. September.

Sapa Plums





CHERRIES

Delicious and Refreshing

CHERRIES should have a place in every home garden. The tree is highly ornamental and desirable for beauty and shade on the lawn or in the yard, as well as for its fruit. The Morello or acid types are entirely hardy, but Sweet Cherries should not be planted this far North. Cherries will not thrive on wet ground but do well in any well drained location, growing best in sandy soil.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly, rich acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. Ripens through June. Hardest sort in the list.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black. Rich, acid, juicy and good. One of the best late varieties. Very productive. August.

Large Montmorency. A Cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, hardy, and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from Spring frosts. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

Wragg. Of the Morello type. Tree quite dwarf, very productive; one of the best canning Cherries.



Montmorency Cherries

HYBRID CHERRIES

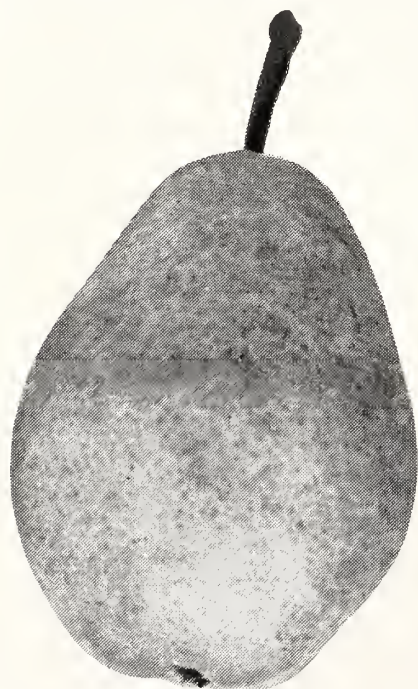
Valuable only where, owing to climatic conditions, one is unable to grow the regular Cherry.

Compass (Cherry Plum). A cross between the native Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Resembles the plum more than the cherry. The tree is very hardy, productive and bears young. Valuable for canning and preserving.

Zumbra. We consider this better than the Compass. Tree is a dwarf grower, hardy and productive. Fruit dark colored, round and excellent for preserving.

PEARS — Standard or Dwarf

While we do not recommend Pears for general cultivation in the Northwest, there are many localities where they do well and should be planted. Pears do best on a well drained clay soil. Varieties marked D. can be furnished in Dwarf form also, and the Dwarfs are particularly desirable for small places. They take up little room, bear early and produce well. Plant with bud two or three inches below the ground.



Kieffer Pear

Anjou (Beurre de). A large, handsome Pear of good flavor, that keeps until mid-winter. Tree vigorous and healthy; comes into bearing early. D.

Bartlett. Well known commercial Pear. Large, buttery and melting, with very rich flavor. Vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle of September. D.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful pale yellow with russet brown cheek. Melting, sugary and delicious. Requires early picking. Tree vigorous; bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy of all Pear trees and a great favorite. September to October. D.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. Fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for canning and market. October to December. D.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the Pear. Small, but of the highest flavor. Tree is a stout, slow erect grower. September to October.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, the yellow skin nearly covered with carmine. Excellent quality. D.

PEACHES

Owing to the severe winter weather, we cannot recommend planting Peaches in Wisconsin. However, we can supply the following to those who wish to include Peaches in their plantings.

Bokhara
Champion

Elberta
Crawford's Early



GRAPES—A Favorite Fruit Everywhere



Niagara

OUR sturdy, healthy grape stocks will come into bearing early and produce consistently year after year. "The Fruit of Many Uses," Grapes have come to be one of the most profitable fruit crops, and every home garden should have a good supply of Grape vines.

Plant in good, rich, well drained soil, 6 to 8 feet apart. Allow only one cane to grow the first year, cutting back to 3 or 4 buds in the Fall. Train up two canes the second season, cutting back to 2 or 3 feet in Fall. After this there are many good methods of training. We prefer tying to stakes and not allowing vine to get over 6 feet in height. Trimming should be done after the leaves fall.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red or maroon in color. Bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large; skin thick; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar, aromatic flavor. Ripens about with Concord and is a good keeper. Vine strong, rank grower, hardy and productive. Should be pruned, leaving long canes. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Alpha. A very hardy variety that originated in Minnesota where it stands 30 to 40 degrees below zero without protection. Fruit is black, of fair size and good quality when fully ripe. A good variety for trellises and where one does not cover the vines.

Beta. Is especially valuable where extreme hardiness is desired. Said to stand the Winters in Dakota without protection. Fruit is of medium size and fair quality.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered. Berries of medium size, thin skin, flesh tender and of best quality. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord. Should be planted near other varieties as it does not always fertilize when alone.

Concord (Black). The most popular Grape in America. Bunch and berry large and of good quality. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

Campbells Early (Black). This is a new variety of about the same quality as Concord. Vine is a strong, vigorous grower, with thick, heavy, healthy foliage. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, nearly round, covered with a blue bloom; adheres to the stem. The thick skin does not crack. Ripens about with Moore's Early.

Delaware (Red). Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, thin skinned, light red. The juicy flesh has an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor and is without any hard pulp.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9) (Red). Ripens with Concord. Vine a vigorous, healthy grower; berries medium size, of fine quality and a good keeper.

Moore's Diamond (White). Bunch and berry large, excellent quality. Ripens with Delaware. Vine strong, healthy grower and productive.

Moore's Early (Black). One of the very best early black Grapes. Clusters medium size; berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before the Concord, and is about the same quality. Vine hardy.

Niagara. Strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than the Concord, mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun. Skin thick but tough and does not crack. Quality good. This variety has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself that is much liked.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4) (Black). Bunch and berry large; good keeper; quality excellent. Season about the same as Concord.

Worden. A Splendid Grape of the Concord type, but earlier; larger in bunch and berry and of decidedly better quality; vine as hardy as the old standby and in every way as healthy.



Concord.
Ever popular.
Ever good.



RASPBERRIES—

THE most important of the bush fruits, Raspberries yield delicious fruits for home use and profitable returns to the market producer. They will do well even in partial shade and require little care. Plant along fences, between orchard rows and in the garden. Black Raspberries should be planted only in the Spring. Set about 7 feet apart, 2 feet apart in the rows; cultivate well but not too deeply. Do not allow too many canes to develop. Cut out old canes as soon as they are through bearing. Red varieties may be planted in Spring or Fall. Set 6 feet by 2 feet, or plant in hills 4 or 5 feet apart, not allowing more than 5 or 6 canes to the hill. Fill up the waste spaces of garden or farm with these delicious fruits.

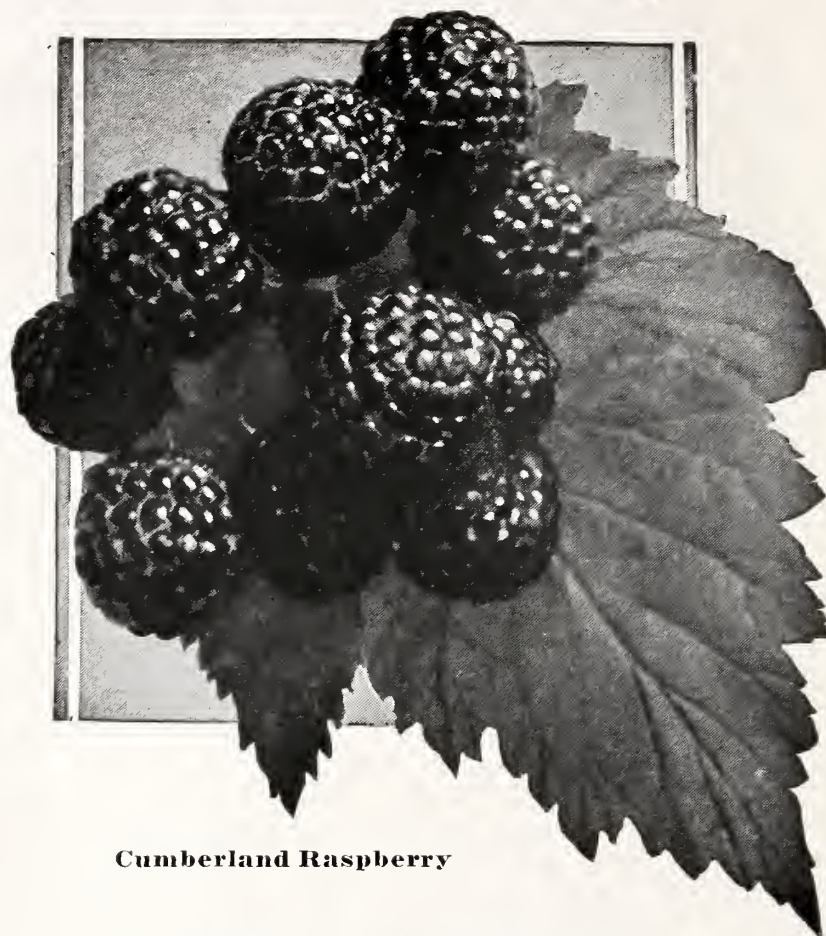
BLACK RASPBERRIES

Columbian. The strongest growing variety on our grounds. Fruit large, dark purple and of good quality; excellent for canning. Hardy, very productive, and taken all together, one of the most desirable sorts we have.

Cumberland. The largest Black Raspberry known. It has been well tested and is giving the best of satisfaction. The quality is of the best, and, in spite of its great size, is very firm. Ripens mid-season. Canes are very large and strong, and are able to carry their load of fruit.

Older. One of the largest varieties and holds its size to the end of the season. Bush is a good grower and perfectly hardy here. One of the very best for home use, but rather soft for shipping.

Plum Farmer. We have fruited this variety now for several years, and are well pleased with it. It ripens the entire crop in a few days, and is early enough to get the good prices. The bush, so far, has been perfectly hardy here, is a good grower and productive. The berry is of good size, and of a quality that makes it a good market berry.



Cumberland Raspberry

RED RASPBERRIES

Red Raspberries are among the finest of the dessert fruits and are also of much importance and value to commercial growers. Ripening at a time when fresh fruit is in big demand, their attractive color and flavor command high prices.

Cuthbert. Fruit large, bright red and of good quality. Season medium to late. Bush a strong grower. Needs winter protection in this climate.

Golden Queen. A yellow Cuthbert.

King. Its good points are: earliness, good quality, bright red color, good size and hardness.

Latham. All things considered, this is probably the best bright red Raspberry yet introduced for this part of the country. Extremely hardy, vigorous, healthy growth, and large size, productiveness and good quality leave little to be desired.

St. Regis. This variety produces the regular crop in July, and in September and October the tops of the new canes throw out blossom stems and furnish a fair supply of fruit if plenty of moisture is available. This gives it the name of Fall or Everbearing Raspberry. The berry is of good size, bright red, firm and of good quality.



New Latham Raspberry



BLACKBERRIES —

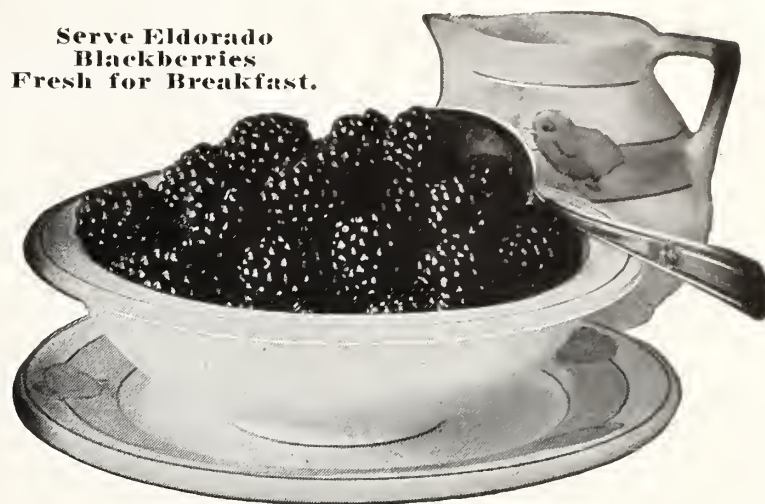
THIS valuable fruit begins to ripen before Raspberries are gone and bears until Grapes come in. Plant 8 by 3 feet. Cultivate shallow not later than August 1st so that canes will ripen thoroughly before Winter. Delicious Blackberries are just what are needed to keep up the Summer's supply of fresh fruit for home and market.

Eldorado. Perhaps the most valuable Blackberry for our northern climate. The berries are large, jet black, ripen well together and are borne in large clusters. They are sweet and delicious, have no hard core, and keep well after picking.

Snyder. This is a well known popular variety; hardy and productive. It is quite early and is a valuable market variety.

Lucretia Dewberry. A variety of the low-bush or running Blackberry, ripening before Black Raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet black and very showy, of-

Serve Eldorado
Blackberries
Fresh for Breakfast.



ten measuring from 1 to 1½ inches in length. Plant four by six feet, and cut the new canes back, not allowing them to get more than four or five feet long. Very easy to cover on account of its trailing habit.

STRAWBERRIES for MARKET and HOME

“God might have made a better berry than the Strawberry — but he never did”

A bed of Strawberries takes up little room in the home garden and requires little care. This room and care is well paid for in the delicious fruit. What can be more enjoyable than a breakfast dish of delicious, full-flavored Strawberries, cool and fresh picked from the home garden? Plant a selection of early and late varieties, with some of the Everbearing kinds for Fall use.

Aroma (Per.). Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most profitable late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy.

Dr. Burrill (Per.). The originator claims for this that it is better in every way than the Senator Dunlap. We find it very much like this standard sort. Possibly the plant and foliage is a little larger than the Dunlap. The fruit is quite similar in size and appearance, possibly a little lighter in color. We feel certain that it is a good variety and you will make no mistake in planting it.



Aroma Strawberry



Senator
Dunlap

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

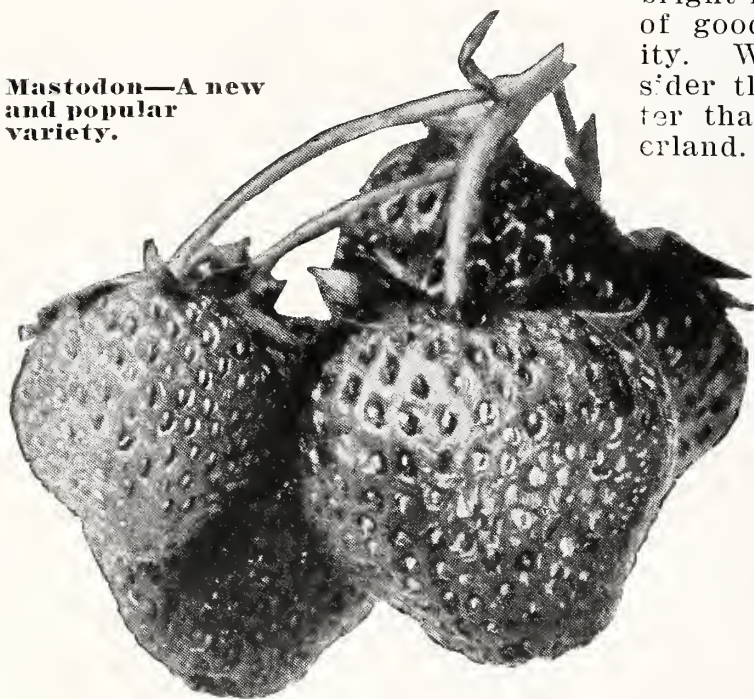
Gibson (Per.). This variety is a favorite with many of the Michigan growers and is also being planted quite extensively by some of our Wisconsin gardeners. The plant is a strong, thrifty, healthy grower, the berry is large, dark red and of fine appearance. Season medium early to late. A variety that is worthy of a fair trial.

Dunlap (Per.). This variety is popular in the North, East, South and West. Plant medium size, healthy, vigorous and productive. Fruit is medium to large in size, bright red, firm, regular in shape and fine quality. Excellent for table, market and canning. Mid-season. We consider it the best all around Strawberry.

Paul Jones (Imp.). The plant is a strong, healthy grower, sending out an abundance of runners, and is productive. The fruit is long, conical in shape,

bright red and of good quality. We consider this better than Havcrland.

Mastodon—A new and popular variety.



Progressive—A reliable Everbearer

Premier (Per.). Extra early. Plant large, vigorous grower. Berries are large, uniform in shape and of good quality.

Warfield (Imp.). One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and still very popular in many localities. Plant rather small but very hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit is firm, uniform in size and shape. Its rich, deep color makes it ideal for canning or market. We recommend either the Dunlap or Dr. Burrill to plant with this as a fertilizer.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

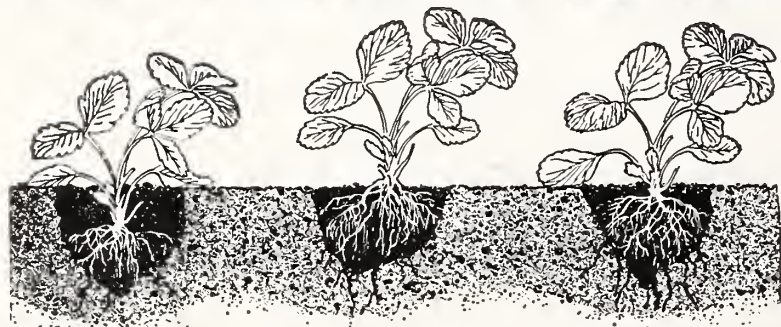
Every lover of Strawberries should plant a good sized bed of the Everbearers, or, as we prefer to call them, Fall bearers, in connection with the regular June bearing sorts. A strong point in their favor is that plants set out in April will give a good showing of fruit in September and October.

Continual bearing is a heavy drain on the plants and naturally calls for extra care and feeding. Plenty of moisture is also essential to best success. If the early blossoms are removed the later or Fall crop will be heavier.

Progressive. Our experience is that this is the best all around variety for general planting. The plant is a good, healthy, vigorous grower. It makes a fair amount of runners. The berry is of good size, bright red, and of good quality.

Mastodon (Per.) The most widely advertised of any of the new Strawberries. With us it has not proven as satisfactory as the Progressive, for it has been a poor grower. The fruit is large, of good color, but not of the best quality.

HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES



TOO DEEP TOO SHALLOW JUST RIGHT

Spring is the best time to set Strawberries in this latitude. They will succeed in any good soil. Plow or spade land deeply before planting. Use a spade for planting, pushing it in to full depth where plant will set. Press to one side, insert root and spread out fan shape and hanging down full length (see illustration). Remove side and press dirt around roots by pressing with foot on each side of plant. Leave loose soil around plants. Set plants 13 to 24 inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Train runners lengthwise, allowing new sets to root 5 or 6 inches apart. As soon as ground freezes cover lightly with hay or straw and remove just enough in the spring to allow plants to come up.



CURRANTS for Jellies

CURRENT jelly is a delicacy available for every home. A few Currant bushes in the garden will amply repay for the care you give them and there is always a ready market for your surplus fruit.

Plant in deep, rich soil. Cultivate well and use plenty of well rotted manure. Keep bushes thinned out in center with not more than four or five bearing canes to a bush. Plant in Spring or Fall, 5 to 6 feet apart.

Cherry. Large; bunches short. Plant strong, vigorous grower and productive.

Perfection. A variety that originated in New York. It is a beautiful bright red in color. Size equal to Fay, the cluster averaging longer, with good, long stem, making it easy to pick. Equal in productiveness to any of the larger sorts. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, with few seeds. One of the best varieties for table use. The bushes make fair growth and have an abundance of large, healthy foliage.

White Grape. The best table variety; large and luscious. A good grower and productive.

Wilder. This is proving to be one of the most profitable market sorts. The bush is a good grower and the fruit is of good color and large enough to bring the best price on the market.

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same care and soil as Currants, but we do not recommend Fall planting in the North. Good care, fertilizing and pruning will repay amply in fruit for home use and for market.

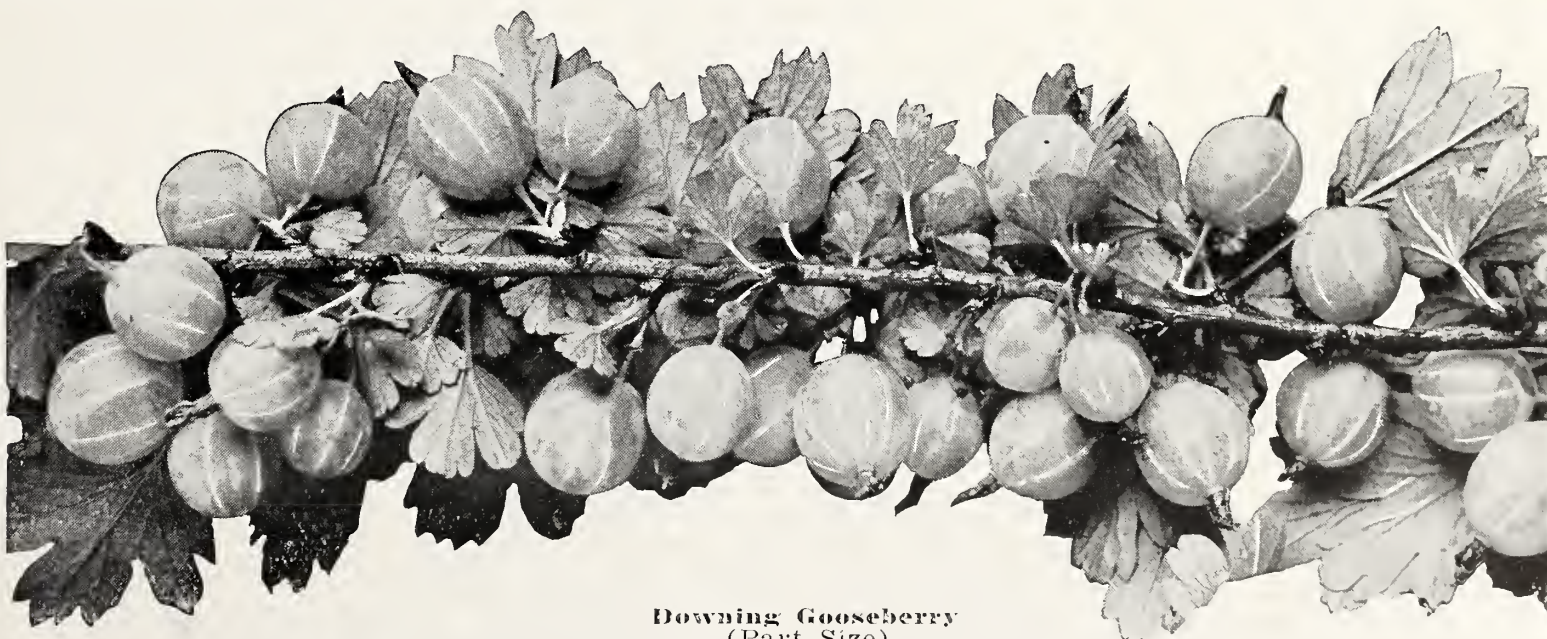
Downing. This we consider the most valuable Gooseberry grown, for it always gives good crops of large, handsome, pale green berries of fine quality. Bush a vigorous grower, free from mildew and enormously productive.

Josselyn (Red Jacket). An American seedling that has been widely planted. Fruit is large and smooth. Bush is hardy, clean, healthy and productive.

Columbus. The bush is a good grower. Berry very large; color greenish yellow when fully ripe.



Perfection
Currants



Downing Gooseberry
(Part Size)



ASPARAGUS —

A Healthful Delicacy—Grown at Home

THERE is nothing difficult in growing Asparagus at home. Our strong, two-year roots will prove very productive. Plant a sufficient quantity to insure a plentiful supply through the season.

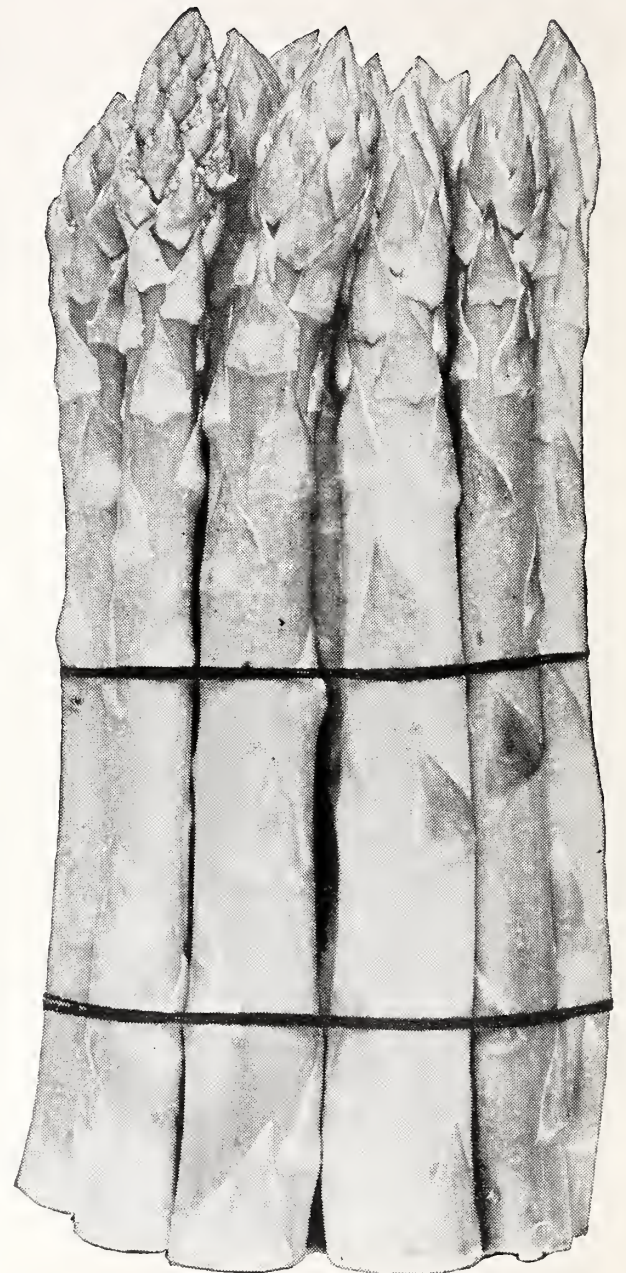
This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant will give so much good, healthful food for so little outlay. Set in the Fall or Spring, with the crown of the plant about 3 inches below the surface of the ground. 10 to 12 inches by 2 feet is a good distance to plant. Every Fall give the bed a good coat of manure, working it in between the rows in the Spring.

Conover's Colossal. A standard variety. Well known as a valuable market and garden sort.

Columbian Mammoth White. A new sort, with white shoots that remain white. Very large.

Palmetto. Extensively grown for market on account of its earliness, large size and fine appearance. We consider it our best.

Mary Washington. This is a variety that has been produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is claimed to be more rust resistant than the old standard sorts. The shoots are dark green in color and very large.



HORSERADISH

A Piquant Relish Easily Grown

Maliner Kren. This variety was brought from Bohemia. It is much earlier, has larger roots and will produce nearly one-third more to the acre than the ordinary Horseradish. The quality is of the best.



Rhubarb

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

One of the Earliest of the Garden Products

Plant the hills 3 to 4 feet apart, and make the ground very rich by a good mulch of manure, well worked in every Fall and Spring.

Victoria. Early, large, and good for either home use or market.

Linnaeus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy and quite early.

Showing Number of Trees or Plants Required to Set an Acre

The following table shows the number of trees or plants required to fill an acre of ground when planted at the given distances apart:

30 x 30	49	30 x 20	72
25 x 25	70	25 x 20	87
20 x 20	109	20 x 15	135
10 x 10	435	8 x 8	680
8 x 6	907	7 x 3	2,074
5 x 3	2,904	5 x 4	2,178
4 x 2	5,445	4 x 3 1/2	7,260
3 1/2 x 2	6,222		

If this table does not give the distances you desire to plant, divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the number of square feet each tree or plant will occupy.



Control of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases



IT IS no longer a question of whether to spray or not. The question is what to spray for, when to spray and what spray material to use.

We have tried to answer these questions on the next page. It is important that the right material is used at the right time.

Spraying to Keep Well—And to Make Well

Preventive spraying is the accepted manner of caring for trees today. Spraying is, of course, used to cure trees and plants but a tree that has been always kept healthy will always be better than one that has been cured.

Different Treatments for Different Enemies

Plant enemies may be divided into two main groups, Insects and Diseases, and these may again be divided into two general classes, Sucking Insects and Chewing Insects, and Fungus Diseases and Bacterial Diseases. Sucking insects, such as San Jose scale, Oyster bark scale and other scale insects, require a strong solution of arsenate of lead that can be successfully applied as a dormant spray, that is, when the leaves are off the tree. The DORMANT SPRAY is a very important one as it takes care of any scale insect that may be on trees or shrubs and is also very effective in taking care of Anthracnose on Raspberry.

Delayed Dormant Sprays (when the buds begin to swell) are the best control for aphids, red mite, pear thrips and leaf roller.

Aphids and plant lice (See Fig. 1) are also sucking insects and must be controlled by a contact spray. Use Sulphate of Nicotine (Black Leaf 40). For insects that eat the foliage (See Fig. 2) use the Arsenate of Lead spray. Poison sprays will not reach insects that bore into the trunks of trees or the bud of a flower.

The peach and apple borer is a worm attacking the trunk of the tree near the ground. If gum appears near the base of a stone fruit tree, peach, cherry or plum, or if you see dust around the apple tree, look for borers. The hole or tunnel can be found with the point of a knife and the borer dug out or killed by running a soft wire up and down the tunnel.

DISEASES

Fungus Diseases usually attack the leaf or fruit, which they will quickly destroy, but sometimes attack bark or root forming cankers. These are of vegetable origin, the more common being mildew, rust, scab, leaf spot, etc., and are controlled by preventive sprays so that the spores are killed before they take root. Use Lime and Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture for Fungus Diseases. See spraying guide on page 48.

A careful study of the Spraying Schedule and Guide and close attention to these instructions will assure you of better fruit and more of it.

Bacterial Blight

What is usually called Twig Blight is quite common on apples and pears and is very destructive if not controlled. This is usually brought in by bees or other insects that inoculate the leaf with the bacillus. It first shows up in blackening of the trees during summer, giving them the appearance of having been scorched by fire, and gradually spreads into branches, crotches and trunks, and even down into the roots. If a twig is blighted or if bark is broken by sunscald, pruning or accident, the disease may enter. Blackened areas will form on the bark and spread over entire limb or trunk, forming blight cankers or collar blight. Sap may be seen to exude around the edge of these cankers and this is the source of infection, being carried by ants and other insects to leaves and blossoms. Dormant Sprays are the best means of controlling Bacterial Blight.

Red Spider on Evergreens

The Red Spider has in the last few years caused considerable trouble to Evergreens. This is a very small red bug, hardly visible to the naked eye. This can best be taken care of by spraying with common glue, 1 pound to 10 gallons of water. Be sure and thoroughly cover the entire tree clear to the center. A second application may be necessary. This will not injure the trees.

Spray Machinery

It depends entirely on what spraying you have to do, what kind of a sprayer to use. There is a size for every need, from the small hand sprayer, that holds only a quart, to the large power sprayers. Everyone who has a garden should have spraying equipment of some kind.

We would be glad to give you information as to where sprayers can be secured, if you so desire.

THE COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.



Fig. 1.—A Common Aphid. An insect which sucks out the vital juices of the plants. It is found on the young growth and on the under side of the leaves. The leaves usually wither and curl on the infested part.



Fig. 2.—A Common Worm. One form of chewing pest. Chewing insects eat the leaves of the plant entirely or eat holes in leaves.

SPRAYING SCHEDULE and GUIDE

CROP	INSECTS AND DISEASES	MATERIALS	DILUTIONS		TIME TO SPRAY
			One Gallon of Water	Fifty Gallons of Water	
APPLE	Scale Insects, San Jose, Oyster Shell and Blister Mite, Red Mite	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur Oil Emulsion	One pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls ½ pint	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds 1 to 2 gallons	While the trees are dormant either in spring or fall. Delayed dormant spray applied in spring when buds are showing silvery.
	Codling Moth, Curculio, Bud-moth Scab, Frog-Eye and Blotch	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead	1/5 of a pint 5 to 6 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1¼ to 1½ gallons 3 to 4 pounds 1 to 1½ pounds	1. When buds show pink. (Important scab spray). 2. When petals fall. (Calyx spray.) 3. Ten days to two weeks later. (Blotch). 4. Four weeks after petals fall. (Blotch).
	Later Codling Moth Broods	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1½ pounds	Eight to ten weeks after petals fall and as often as necessary to keep fruit covered with Arsenate of Lead, and a fungicide where bitter rot is present.
	Aphids (Plant Lice)	Sulphate of Nicotine 40%	1 teaspoonful	½ pint	Combine with other sprays and apply when Aphids appear. Usually in delayed dormant sprays. Complete coverage is necessary.
PEAR	Scale Insects and Blister Mites	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Dormant or delayed dormant. When the buds begin to swell.
	Psylla, Slugs, Scab and Codling Moth	Bordeaux Mixture or Dry Lime Sulphur or Lime Sulphur Solution Arsenate of Lead Sulphate of Nicotine	12 to 16 teaspoonfuls 5 to 6 teaspoonfuls 1/5 pint 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls 1 teaspoonful	6 to 8 pounds 3 to 4 pounds 1¼ to 1½ gallons 1 to 1½ pounds ½ pint	1. Cluster or pink stage. 2. Calyx or petal fall. 3. Two weeks after petal fall.
PLUM	Scale Insects	Oil Emulsion Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	½ pint 1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	1 to 2 gallons 5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Apply just before growth begins. If scale is not prevalent this application can be omitted.
	Curculio	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1½ pounds	1. When most of shucks are off. 2. Repeat as often as necessary.
	Leaf Spot, Brown Rot	Summer Fruit Spray	12 to 20 teaspoonfuls	8 to 10 pounds	1. When most of shucks are off. 2. Ten days to two weeks after shucks are off.
CHERRY (Sour)	Scale Insects	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Apply just before growth begins. If Scale is not prevalent this application may be omitted.
	Leaf Spot, Curculio, Brown Rot, Slugs	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur Arsenate of Lead	1/5 pint 5 to 6 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1½ gallons 3 to 4 pounds 1 to 1½ pounds	1. Just before blooming. 2. Petal fall. 3. Ten days to two weeks after petals fall. 4. Three to four weeks after petals fall. 5. Immediately after fruit is picked.
	Cherry Fruit Fly	Arsenate of Lead	5 to 10 teaspoonfuls	1½ to 2½ pounds (Sweeten with sugar or molasses)	As soon as Fruit Fly appears. It is essential to keep fruit covered with Arsenate.
GRAPE	Berry Moth	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	2 to 3 pounds	1. After the blossoms fall. 2. Ten days to two weeks later.
	Black Rot Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture	12 to 16 teaspoonfuls	6 to 8 pounds	3. Just as berries begin to touch in the clusters.
	Rose Chafer	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	2 to 3 pounds	Apply when pests are serious, mixing gallon of molasses with poison.
	Leaf Hopper	Sulphate of Nicotine	1 teaspoonful	½ pint	Apply when first nymphs of the Leaf Hopper acquire wings.
CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY	Scale Insects	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Spray before growth starts if scale is prevalent.
	Leaf Spot, Leaf Eating Insects, Aphids	Bordeaux Mixture Arsenate of Lead Sulphate of Nicotine	12 to 16 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls 1 teaspoonful	6 to 8 pounds 1½ to 2 pounds ½ pint	1. When foliage appears. 2. After the blossoms fall. 3. Ten days later. If Aphids are present combine Sulphate of Nicotine with Sprays.
BUSH FRUITS RASPBERRY BLACKBERRY	Scale, Cane Blight, Leaf Spot	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	In the spring before the growth begins.
	Anthracnose	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Delayed dormant just before leaves come out.
STRAWBERRY	Leaf Roller and Slugs	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1½ pounds	These two sprays can be combined. The first about middle of May and later if needed.
	Leaf Spot	Bordeaux Mixture	12 to 16 teaspoonfuls		
ROSES	Leaf eating insects such as Chafers, Slugs, Beetles	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 4 teaspoonfuls	1 pound	When insects appear.
	Aphis (Lice)	Sulphate of Nicotine (Black Leaf 40)	1 teaspoonful		When Aphis appear.
	Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture	12 to 16 teaspoonfuls		When leaved out and at intervals throughout the season.
SHRUBS SHADE TREES and FLOWERS	Scale Insects	Oil Emulsion or Lime Sulphur Solution	1 pint	1½ to 2½ gallons 5 to 7 gallons	When plants are dormant either spring or fall. Be careful to keep Lime Sulphur off of painted surfaces.
	Leaf Eating Caterpillars	Arsenate of Lead or Calcium Arsenate	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1½ to 2 pounds 1½ to 2 pounds	Spray as soon as Caterpillars appear.

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